'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy, some mp. 57-45 (14-7). Tomorrow: fog, then Yesterday's temp. 61-46 (16-8). LONudy, then clearing. Temp. 55-46 (13-8). little change. Yesterday's temp. 59-52 CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Sunny. 42 (20-6). NEW YORK: Showers. 42 (13-6). Yesterday's temp. 55-40

DITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 6 S. | Libya ..... 9 Piast.
Belgium ..... 10 B.F. | Luxembourg .. 10 L.Fr.
Eire (inc. tax) .. 1/9 | Morocco ..... 1.20 Dh.
Denmark .... 1.75 D.Kr. | Netherlands .. 0.65 Flor.
France ..... 1.00 Fr. | Nigeria 2/6
Germany .... 0.70 D.M. | Norway ..... 1.75 N.Kr.
Great Britain ..... 1/6 | Portugal ..... 6 Esc.
Greece ..... 8 Drs. | Spain ..... 75 Ptas.
India ..... Rs. 2.25 | Sweden ..... 1.50 S.Kr.
Iran ..... 20 Rials | Switzerland .. 1.00 S.Fr.
Italy ..... 130 Lire | Turkey ..... 4.25 T.L.
Israel ..... I.£1.00 | U.S. Military $0.15
Lebanon ..... 75 P. | Yugoslavia ..... 3.00 D.

,303 * * PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1970 Established 1887

oscow Protests irspace Violation f Generals' Plane

By James F. Clarity

OSCOW, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The Soviet Union angrily protested to the United States and Turkey the violation of Soviet ce by an American Army plane that landed in Soviet nia last week.

he Soviet protest, in separate statements to the American urkish governments issued here, indicated that the Russians ot consider the incursion accidental and described it as stile" act of the sort that could have grave consequences.

he protests, released publicly tonight by Tass, the Soviet agency, amounted in large part to a general attack on the can military presence in Europe and the Middle East. The t to the United States hinted that the airspace violations merican bases within airstrike distance of the Soviet Union seriously impede the improvement of relations between wo countries.

he protests gave no indication whether the plane, a twin- Beechcraft carrying two American generals, an American ry pilot and a Turkish officer, would be returned. Two can Embassy officials flew to the Armenian capital of an today to meet with the detained Americans.

nbassy officials said they informed the Soviet Foreign ry several days ago that the landing last Wednesday was ntal, caused when the pilot lost his way on a tour of sh military installations. The plane landed at the Armenian of Leninakan, near the Turkish-Soviet border.

Tone Is Harsh

he American officers have been identified as Maj. Gen. rd D. Scherrer, commander of the joint U.S. military aid on to Turkey, his aide for ground forces, Brig. Gen. Claude IcQuarrie jr., and the pilot, Maj. James P. Russell jr. The ican authorities have asked the Russians to release the rs and plane, but today's protests were the only known t reply. The Turkish officer was identified as Col. Cevat ti.

he tone of the protest to the United States was unusually . Western diplomats said it could indicate that the Russians maintain a hard bargaining line when they meet with Amer- representatives in Helsinki next week to resume bilateral on strategic arms limitation.

nother reason for the harshness was considered to be the ility that Moscow wants to use the issue of the plane to er widely publicized American assertions in recent weeks that Russians were possibly building a strategic naval base at iegos, Cuba. Moscow denied such involvement, but the age of the denial left open the possibility that they might lping the Cubans build such an installation.

addition, there is the possibility that the Soviet Union to place pressure, however indirectly, on Turkey to exhibit

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

United Press International.

GUARDS OF THE VICTOR—Standing behind a picket of policemen, Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau delivers a victory speech after being re-elected to office last weekend.

Army Moving To Take Back General's Medal

SAIGON, Oct. 26 (AP).—U.S. Army authorities here are moving to withdraw the Silver Star awarded Brig. Gen. Eugene P. Forrester for valor in combat, a source in a position to know said today.

Investigations showed that the medal was given Gen. Forrester on the basis of a citation fabricated by enlisted men under orders.

Gen. Forrester was formerly assistant commander of the 1st Air Cavalry Division, whose chief of staff said there was no question of Gen. Forrester's valor but only of the way the citation was drawn.

Police Reorganize Hunt

Montreal's Mayor Re-Elected By Landslide—Foe of FLQ

MONTREAL, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Mayor Jean Drapeau has won a landslide victory in Montreal's municipal elections as voters endorsed a tough stand against the Quebec separatists.

Hard on the heels of his overwhelming win yesterday, police were reported today to be preparing for a new stage in the struggle against the kidnap-murderers of the Quebec Liberation Front (FLQ)

Members of the front snatched British diplomat James (Jasper) Cross from his elegant Montreal home exactly three weeks ago—and no word has come from him now for eight days.

Later, the FLQ kidnapped provincial Labor Minister Pierre Laporte, and strangled him when the authorities refused to bow to their demands.

Montrealers demonstrated their clear-cut support for the tough stand by returning Mayor Drapeau to City Hall for his third successive four-year term.

Mr. Drapeau, a firm advocate of law and order, joined Liberal Premier Robert Bourassa in a call to the Canadian government in Ottawa for the dispatch of federal troops to Quebec Province at the height of the kidnapping emergency.

He polled over 90 percent of the votes yesterday, with his Civil party winning all of the 53 seats on the City Council, including six by acclamation. The challenge from the Socialist-inclined Public Action Front (FRAP) was beaten back.

Montreal newspapers, quoting highly placed police sources, said today that police were examining their position and "getting their second wind—for a second major effort" to find the British trade commissioner and five men wanted in connection with the kidnapping of Mr. Laporte.

The rate of raids and arrests was reported to have slowed during the weekend. The authorities have so far released half of the more than 300 persons detained after the sweeping War Measures Act was invoked by the federal government because of a "state of insurrection" in Quebec.

Election Quiet

No incidents were reported during election day despite threats of explosions and further executions if four FLQ chiefs were not immediately released.

The threats came in a communiqué purporting to be from the FLQ.

Police stepped up security measures yesterday in case it proved genuine, but the communiqué appeared to have been only one more in the series of hoaxes that have beset police during the past week.

The last FLQ message authenticated by the police was found in a Montreal church eight days ago with two letters from Mr. Cross.

That message was discovered less than 24 hours after the body of Mr. Laporte was located, stuffed into the trunk of a car.

Mr. Drapeau's election triumph was assured from the start, but the extent of his victory must have surprised even some of his supporters.

His record in office includes construction of the Montreal underground railway, the Expo '67 World Fair and the choice of Montreal as site of the 1976 Olympic Games.

He was host in 1967 to Gen. Charles de Gaulle when the former French President visited Canada and proclaimed "Long live free Quebec" from the balcony of City Hall.

UN Opens Mideast Debate

U.S. Aid to Israel Risks World War, Egypt Says

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad accused the United States today of risking world war by increasing military aid to Israel despite Israel's withdrawal from UN peace negotiations.

Mr. Riad opened Middle East debate in the General Assembly—the first time the 127-nation body has taken up the issue. Previous discussions were in the Security Council. Egypt won approval for the assembly debate despite U.S. objections it would torpedo the peace talks.

Mr. Riad, in accusing the United States of obstructing Middle East peace through its aid to Israel, said, "The rule of the Charter makes it incumbent upon the United States to stand by the countries that are victims of aggression and not to support Israel, the aggressor.

"By taking this hostile position towards the Arab peoples and by supporting Israel, the aggressor, the United States obstructs the realization of peace in the Middle East, endangers world peace and encourages the use of force in international relations," Mr. Riad said.

There had been a possibility up until the last minute that today's debate might be postponed for several days. The United States and Britain privately expressed fear that a diplomatic disaster could result from the assembly charges and countercharges. But the debate began as scheduled.

Sees Task for UN

"It has become imperative that the United Nations keep the situation in the Middle East under its active attention, that it follow up constantly the efforts for peace and make use of its powers under the Charter, until peace is finally secured by the withdrawal of Israel's aggressive forces from all the occupied Arab territories," Mr. Riad said.

He declared Egypt's "absolute determination to liberate every inch of the Arab territories occupied by Israel," and accused Israel of resisting all international efforts for peace. He said Israel "set out to suppress" the recent U.S. peace initiative "from the very moment Israel announced its acceptance."

Now, Mr. Riad said, as a price for renewing contacts with Ambassador Gunnar V. Jarring, special UN peace mediator, Israel demands that Egypt "should abandon its means of air defense in the Suez Canal region, thus leaving its skies open for Israeli planes to resume their criminal raids against the people of the United Arab Republic."

Mr. Riad said Israel has renounced armistice agreements with the Arabs and, "by words and deeds," rejected 42 UN resolutions passed against it.

"Israel," he said, "has denounced every international agreement it has signed with the Arab countries and every resolution adopted by the United Nations as soon as these agreements and resolutions stood in the way of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

United Press International.

DETERRENT COUNT—Israeli intelligence chief, Maj. Gen. Ahron Yariv, telling a press conference in Tel Aviv that the Egyptians now have between 40 and 50 operational SAM batteries in the Suez Canal standstill zone.

United Press International.

TE HOUSE VISITOR—Romanian President Nicolae sescu and his wife flank President Nixon as they d for pictures on a White House balcony yesterday. Mrs. Nixon is standing at right. Mr. Ceausescu is the first head of a Communist state to visit Mr. Nixon at the Executive Mansion. (Story on Page 2.)

Israelis Call Suez SAM System 'One of World's Most Advanced'

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Israel's chief of military intelligence, Maj. Gen. Aharon Yariv, cut through the secrecy of his trade today and released an assessment of the Soviet and Egyptian anti-aircraft defenses which face Israel across the Suez Canal. He called them "one of the most advanced missile systems in the world."

Reliable sources confirmed that his unusual briefing to correspondents in Tel Aviv was timed deliberately to coincide with the opening of a UN General Assembly debate in New York—where Israel intends to condemn Arab and Soviet violations of the American-sponsored cease-fire agreement.

A system of nearly 50 surface-to-air missile batteries—with four to six missiles in each—now covers the air over the canal from north of Kantara to the southern port of Suez, virtually the entire length of the waterway, Gen. Yariv said. They are manned by an estimated 3,000 Russian soldiers, alongside Egyptian forces.

With an effective range of about twenty miles, these missile batteries challenge Israel's long-standing air supremacy over the canal and as much as 12 miles onto the Israeli-occupied Sinai bank.

Taking reserves into account, Gen. Yariv said, between 500 and 600 missiles are now in place on the Egyptian bank, within the 31-mile zone delineated in the Aug. 7 cease-fire agreement as an area of military standstill.

"Vietnam has nowhere near this number," he said, asked to compare the buildup of the past two months with the Soviet air defense system supplied to North Vietnam during the U.S. bombing raids.

To demonstrate the extent of the buildup in violation of the agreement, Gen. Yariv said that on Aug. 7, the last day before the cease-fire, there were only sixteen operational batteries inside this 31-mile zone. The closest to the cease-fire line was just under 19 miles from the canal.

Now, he said, between thirty and forty of the missile batteries—both SAM-2s and the more sophisticated SAM-3s manned exclusively by Russians—are within 19 miles of the cease-fire line, and the closest is only seven-and-one-half miles from the canal.

'Helluva Difference'

"That's a helluva difference," the normally reticent fifty-year-old intelligence chief said.

Up to now Israel's intelligence, from what Gen. Yariv described as "various methods" of detection, has been withheld from publication and released only in the form of general protest to the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization in Jerusalem.

Today's briefing had been planned some days ago, reliable sources said, but was postponed for maximum political effect on the day that the General Assembly started its first debate on the Middle East in three years—a debate which Israel opposes, aware of the heavy pro-Arab majority in the Assembly.

Israeli diplomats expect the debate to focus on Arab de-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Insists on Parallel Transition Periods

ance Rejects British EEC Demand

Clyde H. Farnsworth

MBOURG, Oct. 26 (NYT). rench position toughened a key British demand for to the European Econoamunity, pointing the way rst skirmish since negotiaened nearly four months

offrey Rippon, the chief negotiator, arrived here sterial level talks with the morrow. Maurice Schuie French foreign minisected out of hand the equest for a period to adain's farming sector to the would be twice as long eriod needed for indusition.

humann told newsmen two periods had to be of length, citing a decision rganization's Council of last March calling for parallelism."

Same Rules

tain wants to enter the y, it cannot be interested ing the rules, and I will plain to Mr. Rippon," the oreign minister declared. to reporters during an ncil meeting at Luxemuropean Center.

tish have called for a sixd to adjust agriculture to policies of relatively high rices and generally higher food prices. They have need only three years to adjust British industry to the community's common external tariff.

The other EEC delegations take a more flexible view than the French over this key question. "Even if there is one period, which would be wise, there is a practical possibility for some maneuvering," said the representative from the Netherlands, Hans de Koster, who is No. 2 man in the Foreign Ministry.

"If the talks fail over the transition period," he added, "it would be a disaster."

It was understood tonight that the British will argue that the six-year-three-year formula is not a negotiation maneuver but a basic requirement of the British economy.

The hard French position was regarded by observers as not representing any fundamental change in French policy on British entry. The French, in a reversal of the situation existing during the era of former President Charles de Gaulle, now want the British in the EEC. A variety of reasons is cited in Paris, the most important being the need to counter-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Gromyko in U.K. For Talks With Douglas-Home

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, arrived here by air today on his first official visit to Britain in five years.

M. Gromyko, who flew here from New York, was welcomed at London Airport by Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign Secretary.

They will open two-day talks tomorrow morning on East-West relations, Middle East and Indochina developments and other major international problems.

MIT's Samuelson Gets Nobel Economic Prize

By Bernard Weinraub

● Prof. Samuelson criticizes President Nixon's economic policies. Story on page 2.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Prof. Paul A. Samuelson, one of the leading architects of U.S. economic development in the 1960s, was awarded a 1970 Nobel Memorial Prize today for his "outstanding" efforts to "raise the level of scientific analysis in economic theory."

In awarding the $78,400 memorial prize to Prof. Samuelson, who is chairman of the Economics Department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences said: "Prof Samuelson's extensive production, covering nearly all areas of economic theory, is characterized by an outstanding ability to derive important new theorems and to find new applications for existing ones.

"By his contributions, Samuelson has done more than any other contemporary economist to raise the level of scientific analysis in economic theory."

Today's award is the second economic memorial prize issued by the Royal Academy of Sciences. Last year, the academy issued the prize, officially called the Alfred Nobel Memorial Prize, to Prof. Ragnar Frish, of Oslo, and Dr. Jan Tinbergen, of The Hague, for "pioneering contributions" in mathematical statistics.

The economic prize was set up in 1968 by the Central Bank of Sweden in connection with its 300th anniversary. The prize itself is issued in the same manner as the other Nobel prizes, except the award money is contributed by the bank and not the Nobel Foundation, which has distributed prizes since 1901.

Prof. Samuelson, whose textbook, "Economics," is used in college classrooms around the world, was selected for the Nobel Memorial Prize from about 100 candidates by a five-member prize committee of prominent Swedish economists.

The recommendation was accepted this morning at a closed-door meeting of the 160-member Swedish Academy of Science.

Following the meeting, Prof. Erik Rudberg, a member of the board of directors of the Nobel Foundation and permanent secretary of the academy, stepped into a second floor hallway and quietly announced to newsmen:

"The Royal Academy of Sciences has decided to award the Alfred Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science for 1970 to Prof. Paul A.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Confirming Earlier Report

Mrs. Meir Asserts Israelis Downed 4 Russian Pilots

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Israeli Premier Golda Meir said last night that four Soviet planes piloted by Russians were shot down by the Israeli Air Force before the Suez Canal cease-fire went into effect Aug. 7.

Mrs. Meir, 72, also told some 300 students at the Waldorf-Astoria that "200 Russians are coming in" with each SAM-3 missile battery moved into Egypt's 31-mile-wide cease-fire zone. She said 200 Soviet personnel are needed to operate each SAM-3 site.

"How do I know there are Russian pilots in Egypt?" she said to the students. "Very simply, because we had shot down four Soviet planes that were flown by Soviet pilots." She did not say when the planes were downed or identify the type of planes.

Mrs. Meir said Israel did not publicize the incidents before "because we are not interested in showing that we are heroes and are not prepared to fight the Russians."

Alsop's Aug. 10 Report

In a column published in the Aug. 10 editions of the International Herald Tribune, Joseph Alsop wrote:

"The big air battle took place on August 2. Six to eight Israeli Phantom jets were conducting reconnaissance along the Egyptian coast of the Gulf of Suez. They were jumped by at least eight Soviet MiG-21 jets, flown by Russian pilots.

"A vicious dogfight ensued. After the Israelis had shot down four of the MiG-21s without losing a single Phantom, the remaining Soviet pilots broke off and fled.

"There is no question that the MiG-21s were flown by Russians, since their conversation with one another, and with their air-ground controller, was exclusively in Russian. The conversation was of course registered by the Israeli monitors. In addition, the U.S. government has hard intelligence that one of the Russian pilots was killed, that one was gravely injured, and that two parachuted to safety."

1969 Viet Peace Plan Rejected By Kissinger, Ex-Official Reports

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—Last November White House foreign policy assistant Henry A. Kissinger rejected a Vietnam peace proposal including a cease-fire, privately suggested by Cyrus Vance and other out-of-office long-time participants in negotiations with the Communists.

The story is told, though briefly, in "The Lost Crusade," by Chester L. Cooper, to be published Nov. 16. Mr. Cooper, former White House aide and assistant to W. Averell Harriman, along with Daniel Davidson, joined with Mr. Vance, Mr. Harriman's assistant at the Paris peace talks during the Johnson administration, in working up the plan.

Mr. Cooper told a press conference today what the book does not say, that Mr. Kissinger rejected the idea on the grounds it was premature.

Mr. Cooper relates that last November's plan proposed "several distinct but closely related steps: a de-escalation of hostilities in early December, a cease-fire starting on Christmas Eve and having no fixed termination date; a dramatic formula for withdrawal of American forces; a series of political steps to be taken in Saigon to broaden the government; and a negotiating approach that involved first reaching agreement on broad principles and then working out the specific modalities."

"The Lost Crusade" details Mr. Cooper's own role in a number of abortive peace efforts over the year, including that during the January, 1968, London visit of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin. Mr. Cooper supplies details of what has been generally known about the "Phase A-Phase B" American proposal, a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam and to North Vietnamese infiltration into South Vietnam.

Mr. Cooper got caught between British Prime Minister Harlod Wilson and Walt W. Rostow, acting for President Johnson and the effort came to naught. In the course of it, the American ambassador in London, who is now President Nixon's Paris peace negotiator, David K.E. Bruce, was first involved in the Vietnam issue.

Bruce in Salvage Bid

Mr. Cooper writes that Mr. Bruce tried to salvage the peace effort, at one point phoning Secretary of State Dean Rusk to say the short American deadline involved was ridiculous. Mr. Rusk, however, refused an extension and also refused Mr. Bruce's request to take it up with the President.

While Mr. Cooper was for more time to let Mr. Kosygin contact Hanoi, he did not share Mr. Wilson's optimism, only his despair.

Mr. Cooper said today he was not a hawk who had shifted to being a dove but that his own views had changed over the years since 1954, when he was first involved with Indochina.

Today, Mr. Cooper, a former CIA as well as White House and State Department official, said he still felt that while the United States must withdraw from Vietnam it should "leave something behind." He defined that as a Saigon regime chosen in an election with international supervision to the satisfaction of the American public.

Hanoi Spokesman Hints

Fear of Exposing Viet Cong Seen Factor in Barring Truce

By Anatole Shub

PARIS, Oct. 26 (WP).—Communist objections to President Nixon's cease-fire proposals may be partly based on the fear that underground Viet Cong cadres would have to come out in the open, according to an interview published here today.

The interview with Nguyen Thanh Le, North Vietnamese spokesman at the Paris peace talks, was published in the weekly Africasia with commentaries by Wilfred Burchett, an Australian journalist long known for excellent contacts with Asian Communist officials. The interview is entitled, "Nixon Has Not Budged a Millimeter."

In denouncing the President's five-point Vietnam proposals of Oct. 7, Mr. Le was most emphatic in assailing the idea of a standstill cease-fire to precede, rather than follow, a total political solution. The North Vietnamese official declared:

'Extremely Precarious'

"Any cease-fire without a total settlement would be extremely precarious and without any real value. The proposed cease-fire is, in fact, a camouflaged demand for the surrender of the (South Vietnamese Communist) National Liberation Front...

"In no way is this a conventional war. Despite all their efforts, the Americans have not succeeded in establishing a front. It is a people's war and a cease-fire, in Nixon's terms, would be impractical..."

Noting that Mr. Le had "not gone into details," Mr. Burchett added that the Viet Cong were "continuously in motion," that "the secrecy of their position and identity is their major weapon," and that their "military and political infrastructure has remained intact."

A stand-still cease-fire, according to Mr. Burchett, "would force the NLF to reveal its positions and expose itself to being liquidated by superior firepower" under the guise of a "struggle against terrorism."

As for international control of a cease-fire, proposed by Mr. Nixon, Mr. Burchett argued that the International Control Commission established after the 1954 Geneva agreements failed to prevent "the physical liquidation of hundreds and thousands of patriots" by the police and army of the Saigon regime.

'Only Guarantee'

The "only guarantee" against a repetition of these alleged liquidations, according to Mr. Burchett, is the "maintenance of the armed forces of liberation and the preservation of their military and political integrity until the withdrawal of the Americans...."

Mr. Le, who dismissed senatorial approval of the Nixon proposals by referring to 1964 senatorial approval of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution, was sharp, if brief, in his attack on the President's ideas for a political settlement in South Vietnam.

"We know, from an absolutely certain source," Mr. Le declared, "that Nixon is ferociously opposed to the formation of a provisional coalition government which could organize democratic elections and that he insists on an election organized by the Thieu-Ky regime." [The present Saigon government of President Nguyen Van Thieu and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky.]

The interview did not make plain the North Vietnamese official's "certain source" for affirming that Mr. Nixon insisted that the Saigon government organize elections. The President's public proposals left the question open for negotiation.

United Press International.

DEBATING TEAM—Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad (left) shaking hands with Soviet Ambassador to the UN Jacob Malik just before Mr. Riad's speech to the General Assembly yesterday initiating the debate on the Middle East crisis.

Egypt Says U.S. Risks War Over Israel

(Continued from Page 1)

achieving its colonial and racist designs."

Mr. Riad was the only speaker in the debate today. It is to be continued tomorrow morning.

Eban's Press Conference

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban warned today that the current Middle East debate in the General Assembly could undermine Israel's acceptance of the Security Council's 1967 guidelines for settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

At a press conference immediately after Mr. Riad opened the assembly debate, Mr. Eban recalled that Israel had accepted the council's Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967.

"But if the U.A.R. influences the General Assembly to try to change the emphasis of 242, to change the balance, the flexibility, the space for negotiation, then Israel's acceptance will be brought into question," he said.

"We accepted 242 as it stands," he stressed.

Diplomatic sources said Egypt is hoping for adoption of a resolution in the 127 nation assembly calling for immediate resumption of the peace mission of Mr. Jarring.

Israel withdrew from the Jarring talks after one day in August, protesting that it would return only when Egypt rolled back missiles allegedly brought into the Suez Canal zone after the U.S.-initiated cease-fire began Aug. 8.

Today Mr. Eban repeated that Israel will return to the talks when the violations have been rectified.

The foreign minister stated that Israel sees the current cease-fire, due to lapse on Nov. 5, as "a continuing obligation."

Turning to the current assembly debate, Mr. Eban termed Mr. Riad's opening statement "a very violent and dishonorable tirade."

Israel Calls SAM System Among the 'Most Advanced'

(Continued from Page 1)

mands for a pullback of Israeli troops from the occupied territories and resumption of the indirect peace talks, through UN intermediary Gunnar Jarring, without any reference to the missile buildup.

Israel's counter-argument is to be that if the agreement to negotiate through Dr. Jarring is to be honored, all parts of the agreement must be honored, including the ban on military reinforcement.

Gen. Yariv read what he said was part of the Aug. 7 undertaking between Israel and Egypt, arranged by the United States.

The two sides "undertook not to introduce, move forward, construct or otherwise install missiles, concrete structures for the emplacement of missiles, or establish new sites or improve existing sites." The sense of this ban was stated in the previously published military standstill agreement, though not the specific words read by the Israeli officer today.

At least 40 launching sites have been constructed within 19 miles of the canal, he said, though not all of them are loaded at any one time with operational missiles. "They move the missiles around so as not to be detected by all our gadgets," Gen. Yariv said.

Besides the missile defense, the intelligence chief said that heavy and medium artillery has been moved into the standstill zone to threaten Israeli ground positions in the Sinai. He estimated that about 50 batteries, or about 250 guns, are now in position.

Saigon Force of 6,000 Men Begins New Cambodia Drive

SAIGON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—A 6,000-man South Vietnamese Army task force drove into Cambodia yesterday, and Phnom Penh dispatches reported today that South Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand were working on a standby plan to save Cambodia's rice from the guerrillas.

With the end of the monsoon season, the South Vietnamese 5th Infantry Division moved into the Snoul area, 100 miles east of Phnom Penh and about 90 miles northwest of Saigon, in a drive to oust the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong from sanctuaries they had reoccupied since last spring's U.S. and South Vietnamese incursion.

The drive brought to 17,000 the number of South Vietnamese soldiers operating in Cambodia. Government military sources said only light contact had been made so far as the new attack force pushed beyond Snoul, which was wrecked by last spring's offensive.

In Phnom Penh, Cambodian Commerce Minister Hou Hong said that negotiations among Cambodia, Thailand and South Vietnam to protect Cambodia's rice crop involved protecting the highway from Phnom Penh to Saigon and the one from Phnom Penh to the Thai border town of Poi Pet.

Meanwhile, in Tang Kauk, 52 miles north of Phnom Penh, the government has now thrown a total of 20,000 soldiers into its stalled operation northward toward Kompong Thom.

The original 10,000-man operation—Cambodia's largest of the war—has been stalled at Tang Kauk since Sept. 13. This area is just west of the region where the South Vietnamese task force is moving.

In Saigon, U.S. military sources said today North Vietnamese Army units in the provinces surrounding Saigon have been ordered to begin using the guerrilla tactics of the Viet Cong in line with Communist directives calling for "protracted warfare."

Such "protracted warfare" presumably was ordered pending the withdrawal of U.S. troops, when large-scale attacks could be resumed.

At the same time, U.S. military sources said the Americans were carrying out psychological warfare operations in Cambodia, dropping leaflets in Communist-dominated areas in hopes of getting the troops to surrender.

Meanwhile, the U.S. command said today that U.S. troop strength in South Vietnam decreased by 1,800 during the week ending last Thursday to a total of 377,100. It was the lowest number of American military personnel in South Vietnam since Dec. 24, 1966. It left 33,100 more Americans to be pulled out under President Nixon's phase-five withdrawal of 40,000 troops by Christmas.

France Rejects Key Demand By Britain for Joining EEC

(Continued from Page 1)

balance the weight of an ever stronger West Germany.

But the French have always been tough at the bargaining table, and they are not prepared to give up any of their vital interests. One of these is to assure that common agricultural policy, which chiefly benefits France as the community's major food supplier, is maintained even if new members join the EEC.

Disadvantages

The French argue that the British should not get advantages of access of their industrial products into the community more rapidly than the disadvantages of opening up their food markets to the present six members.

For Britain, it is the hard financial question of paying more for food (the British now buy most of their food at low world-market prices) and financing payments into the Common Market's farm support fund.

At their session today, the EEC foreign ministers deliberated over a ten-year plan to construct a monetary union with a single currency, and decided to open negotiations with Austria on an interim commercial treaty.

The ambitious plan for monetary integration, submitted by a committee headed by Luxembourg Premier Pierre Werner, calls for deeper budgetary coordination and greater general economic harmonization, leading eventually to a central economic decision-making authority and a federal reserve system for Europe.

Scheel Confident

German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said he was confident that the plan for monetary union would be approved by the Council of Ministers before the end of this year.

Austria has sought an accommodation with the six EEC members since 1961. The problem has been complicated by requirements of Austrian neutrality and the long dispute, now resolved, with Italy over an Austrian ethnic movement in the Italian Tyrol.

Today's council decision empowered the EEC Executive Commission to begin negotiations with Austria on a three-year trade treaty under which there would be mutual reductions of industrial tariffs by 30 percent and mutual concessions on a restricted basis in agriculture.

The decision was part of plans of the community to come to some sort of arrangement with Europe's neutral states while negotiating full membership with Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway.

Samuelson, of MIT, Wins Nobel Prize

(Continued from Page 1)

Samuelson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, for the scientific work through which he has developed static and dynamic economic theory and actively contributed to raising the level of analysis in economic science."

Remarkable Contributions

Prof. Rudberg, answering questions, said: "Prof. Samuelson has made remarkable contributions to studies of the balance between prices, on the one hand, and supply and demand on the other. He has sharpened the theory about this balance or equilibrium. His work has been invaluable."

Discussing the wording of the Nobel citation, Prof. Rudberg said: "If there is an equilibrium between demand from the consumer and supply from the producer, the prices will stay fixed. This is static economics. If there is a disturbed equilibrium—if you do not have a balance and demand is greater than supply—the price level will change. This is dynamic economics.

"What Prof. Samuelson has done is taken these economic processes and formulated them in mathematical and quantitative terms. The matter of approach, how to handle this problem, is what his contribution has been."

In a printed announcement, the Royal Academy said in part of Prof. Samuelson: "His best known work is his 'Foundations of Economic Analysis,' 1947. In this work, as well as in a large number of articles, he has rewritten considerable parts of central economic theory, and has in several areas achieved results which now rank among the classical theorems of economics."

Prof. Samuelson, a 55-year-old economist who was born in Gary, Ind., was an economic adviser to President John F. Kennedy during the 1960 campaign and later served as a White House adviser. He is considered a Keynesian economist—after John Maynard Keynes. Followers of this school of economy seek to stimulate the flow of money with increased government spending.

AP.

Paul A. Samuelson

Prof. Samuelson's findings are said to have influenced both Presidents Kennedy and Johnson in tax legislation and the war on poverty.

During recent weeks, Prof. Samuelson has been mentioned in speculation as a possible winner of the economics prize. Others mentioned were John Kenneth Galbraith, the author-diplomat and another economic adviser to President Kennedy, Leonid Kantorovitch, a Soviet economist, and Milton Friedman, a key adviser to President Nixon and an economist whose theories have rivaled Prof. Samuelson's.

Today's prize followed announcements over the past two weeks involving 1970 Nobel prizes in numerous fields. So far this year the awards have gone to: Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, of the United States, awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to ease world hunger with research into improved strains of wheat and rice, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Russian author, awarded the literature prize, and Dr. Julius Axelrod, of the United States, Prof. Ulf Von Euler, of Sweden, and Sir Bernard Katz, of Britain, who were awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine or Physiology for independent basic research in the chemistry of nerve transmission.

The Nobel prizes in chemistry and physics are scheduled to be announced here tomorrow.

Lundkvist Denial

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Artur Lundkvist, Marxist writer and member of the Swedish Academy, today denied Italian press reports that he had voted against Mr. Solzhenitsyn for the 1970 Nobel literature prize earlier this month.

Mr. Lundkvist, himself a Lenin Prize-winner, said "I have not revealed to anybody how I voted on this year's Nobel Prize."

"The voting in the 18-member academy is secret," Mr. Lundkvist said.

The Italian newspaper Corriere Della Sera quoted Mr. Lundkvist yesterday as saying he had voted against Mr. Solzhenitsyn. The newspaper also said the Russian writer was given the prize "for humanitarian rather than literary reasons."

"If the Italian journalist really means that I have revealed my voting, then he has made it up himself," Mr. Lundkvist said.

"Whichever way we vote within the academy, we are all equally responsible as far as the final choice is concerned," Mr. Lundkvist added.

Nobel Laureate Says Nixon Should Get Economy Moving

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Prof. Paul Samuelson, winner of the 1970 Nobel prize for economics, said today that the U. S. economy was "in trouble" and urged the government to do something about it.

Speaking to newsmen after learning of the award, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor said he considered that the Nixon administration's reports about the future of the economy were "overly optimistic."

Economically, the United States "is in trouble, is in a period of retardation," he said.

Prof. Samuelson said the situation must be reversed "and I think most economists of both political parties have been shouting this to Washington for about the last nine or ten months."

He added that "unemployment is going to grow right up into next year. So I think our first priority now should not be fighting inflation by putting the burden on the minority groups in the cities who can least afford the high unemployment we are now seeing."

Prof. Samuelson said the administration's optimism was "whistling in the wind, but it doesn't have the ring of strong belief."

[United Press International quoted the new laureate as asking why doesn't President Nixon "rejoin the human race and join the campaign to get the economy moving again?

["We'd be in much worse shape if the legislature didn't keep turning down Nixon's measures. In fact, Nixon would be in much worse shape, too," he said.]

The professor said he had not been expecting the Nobel award but remarked that "it's nice to have hard work recognized."

He added that he intended making the trip to Stockholm to accept the award.

Red Carpet at the White House

Nixon Welcomes Ceausesc With 21 Guns, Honor Gu

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—President Nixon gave a red-carpet welcome today to President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, the first Communist chief of state to visit the White House during the Nixon tenure.

The Romanian leader landed on the lawn of the Ellipse, just south of the White House, in a U.S. military helicopter to full honors, including a 21-gun salute, a presidential welcome, a public exchange of speeches with Mr. Nixon on the White House lawn and inspection of a U.S. military honor guard.

"We have a great deal of respect for the independence of your government," the President declared in his welcoming remarks to the Eastern European leader, who has sometimes taken a stance independent of that of the Soviet Union. Later in the day, the White House said that Mr. Nixon had told Mr. Ceausescu in a conference that "all nations have the right to determine their own destiny without outside interference."

'Despite Differences'

The Romanian president responded that despite "differences in social order and regarding some existing world problems," the two nations should cooperate in economic, cultural and scientific fields.

After the public speechmaking, Mr. Nixon and his wife led President and Mrs. Ceausescu to the wide portico, or balcony, of the White House to wave to invited guests and pose for photographers. This maneuver of mounting the outside balcony—a fine symbolic prop for pictures—is unusual in state arrival ceremonies and seemed to underscore Mr. Nixon's keen interest in his Communist visitor.

In 1967 when Mr. Nixon was a politician long out of power and seeking a comeback, Mr. Ceausescu received him in Bucharest at a time when the Russians refused to allow a Nixon visit to Moscow. In the summer of 1969 Mr. Nixon, as President, returned to Bucharest as part of a worldwide tour and became the first U.S. President to visit a Communist country while in office.

Mr. Ceausescu's current visit is officially for the purpose of attending the United Nations 25th anniversary session, but Mr. Nixon had taken pains to arrange a tour of the United States in U.S. government aircraft and other unusual honors. Tonight in the White House, the President was t a dinner for his Romanian

According to White House men, the talk between the t today was "cordial and fr but no specific agreement reached.

Hostile Act Is Charged By Moscow

(Continued from Page

the two hijackers of a Sovi to a Turkish border to Oct. 15.

The protest to the United delivered this afternoon to B Klosson, chargé d'affaires American Embassy, by Geo nienko, head of the Foreig istry's American desk, sa United States was guilty o than ten violations of Sovi space in the last three yea

"The United States gove should clearly realize," the said, "that such actions ca increase the possibility of dangerous events fraught most serious aftermaths.

"The Soviet government, statement continued, "has r edly drawn the attention United States government t activity that is openly host the Soviet Union. The pre tion of American military around the Soviet Union is a serious source of danger and not accord in any way wit statements in favor of an imp ment of Soviet-American rel repeatedly made by U.S. le More than that, attention s also be drawn to the recent siderable increase in the acti the U.S. Air Force and Navy area directly adjoining the so borders of the Soviet Unio

Turkish Pledge Cited

"In the light of the abov can be no doubt that vi of the Soviet Union's airs American planes take plac means because of chance rence of circumstances, but result of the general milit vity of the United States adjoining the Soviet Uni protest added.

The statement said that viet government expects U.S. government will with all seriousness the outlined in this staten draw appropriate conclus

The protest to Turkey s ican military bases there accordance with the plan aggresive NATO bloc. military quarters use the of Turkey, including the base at Ingirlik, for recon and other hostile actions against the Soviet Union a tries of the Middle East."

The statement to Turke ed that the American U naissance plane shot do Soviet territory in 1960 or its flight in Turkey. The reminded Turkey that at t the Ankara government s American planes based in would not be allowed to of Turkish airspace witho mission of competent Turk thorities."

The Soviet statement said should "take the necessar sures to prevent such vio

Military Judge Denies Move to Free Sgt. Hobson

STUTTGART, Oct. 26 (UPI).—A U.S. military judge today denied a defense motion that charges including attempted murder against Sgt. James E. Hobson be dismissed and ordered the decorated Vietnam veteran to remain under guard during the remainder of his court-martial.

Sgt. Hobson, 24-year-old former Chicago street gang leader and holder of two Bronze Stars, is being tried in connection with an allegedly race-motivated incident last May 21 in which a fragmentation grenade was thrown into a crowded military mess hall.

Ten soldiers were injured in the blast, one of them seriously. Nine GIs besides Sgt Hobson face court-martials as a result of the explosion and two fires later that night, all at the Army's Hohenfels training area near Nuremberg. Nine of the accused, including Sgt. Hobson, are black.

At today's pre-trial hearing or arraignment, Sgt. Hobson pleaded innocent to charges of attemped murder, attempted arson, destruction of government property, disobedience of a superior officer and two counts of conspiracy.

French Seize 2 With $1 Million Worth of Heroin

PARIS, Oct. 26 (AP).—After two months of patient tracking, police arrested a French couple Saturday night and found 114 pounds of heroin in their car. Interior Minister Raymond Marcellin called it the biggest seizure of pure heroin ever made in France.

Police said arrangements had been made to take the car—and drugs—to England, then ship it to Freeport, in the Bahamas, for eventual delivery to the United States.

After Jean Breuil, 28, a businessman from Biarritz, and Marie-France Fernandez, 28, a French-teacher in San Sebastian, Spain, were arrested on the outskirts of Paris, police searched the car and found 13 pounds of heroin in a false floorboard. A later announcement said that an additional 101 pounds had been found when the car was dismantled.

Mr. Marcellin estimated the retail value of the catch at 102 million francs ($18,360,000). This is far above the standard method of estimating used by the U.S. Narcotics Bureau in Europe, which puts the New York retail value at $20,000 a kilogram (2.2 pounds). Using this valuation, the haul would have been worth $1,040,000 in New York.

The Bureau of Narcotics criminal investigation people in Washington said the value of 114 pounds of pure heroin would be about $650,000, or when it finally is cut to street-sales strength about ten times that—or $6.5 million.

Syrians Delay Ba'ath Congre

BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (UPI).—cial Syrian Ba'ath party scheduled to open tom Damascus has been postpon Wednesday, Ba'athist sou Beirut said tonight.

The congress is aimed at ing a power struggle wit ruling Syrian regime and out the country's politica It was called after Nure Atassi resigned his posts dent and prime minister.

Political sources in Bei Mr. Atassi was persuaded pend his resignation pen outcome of the congress, w been scheduled to start i secrecy tonight.

WEATHE

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ATHENS	15	59	Clo
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COSTA D' SOL	20	68	Sun
DUBLIN	10	50	Ver
EDINBURGH	9	48	Par
FLORENCE	13	55	Ver
FRANKFURT	10	50	Sho
GENEVA	13	55	Ver
HELSINKI	6	43	Clo
ISTANBUL	11	52	Rai
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Par
LISBON	19	66	Sun
LONDON	13	55	Ver
MADRID	16	61	Clo
MILAN	16	61	Clo
MONTREAL	20	68	Par
MOSCOW	4	39	Clo
MUNICH	11	52	Clo
NEW YORK	12	54	Sho
NICE	17	63	Par
OSLO	7	45	Par
PARIS	15	59	Ver
PRAGUE	9	48	Ver
ROME	18	64	Sun
SOFIA	11	52	Clo
STOCKHOLM	5	41	Ver
TEL AVIV	26	79	Ver
TUNIS	18	64	Par
VENICE	13	55	Fog
VIENNA	13	55	Ver
WARSAW	11	52	Ver
WASHINGTON	17	63	Clo
ZURICH	9	48	Par

(U.S., Canadian temperatur as of 1700 GMT, others at 12

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هكذا من الأصل

ocking Techniques

S. and Soviet Officials Hold Talk on Space Cooperation

OW, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A w and some "highly tech- iscussion of space dock- niques today started off the cial talks on the possibility Soviet cooperation in space

-man American team led by Robert Gilruth, head of the Houston Manned Spacecraft Center, began three days of meetings with Soviet space scientists led by academician Boris Petrov, an expert on automatic control systems.

The Americans arrived here Saturday to discuss the possibility of standardising spacecraft docking apparatus and techniques. Yesterday they visited Star City, the Soviet cosmonaut community outside Moscow.

Techniques Explained

A U.S. Embassy official said that during today's six-hour meeting the Americans explained their docking techniques and the Russians showed a film.

Asked how the talks went and what the prospects were, he would say only that the discussion was "highly technical."

The talks are being hailed in the United States as a breakthrough. After years of rivalry, the two space nations are getting together on the practical business of seeing how they can match up their spacecraft.

The ability to join up American and Soviet spacecraft would open up a wide range of cooperative activities in space, including joint missions and emergency rescue.

However U.S. officials here were cautious about the talks, describing them only as preliminary technical discussions.

The embassy official said the talks would be over by Wednesday.

Among the American visitors is Glynn Lunney, the flight director who helped "talk down" the Apollo-13 spacecraft after it got into trouble while bound for the moon last April.

The Soviet side includes cosmonaut Konstantin Feoktistov, an engineer who took part in the Voskhod space flight in October 1964.

viet Party ts Ideology Scientists

Bernard Gwertzman

OW, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The ist party's Central Commit- erday criticized scientists cademy of Sciences' Lebe- tute of Physics for not enough hostility to West- s.

cial report of the Central tee, published in the bl- party journal, Partiinaya ebuked the local party or- on at the prestigious phys- tute for insufficient work deological sphere. It order- epped up campaign there ill among scientists an ir- able attitude to the ideo- conceptions of anti-Com- and revisionism."

ebedev Institute of Phys- ted in Moscow, consistently many of the most talented ts in the country.

n Implicit Warning

ttack is certain to be inter- ridely as an implicit warn- ll scientists that their ac- e not above reproach, par- in the ideological sphere. icular, the criticism was directed also against some leading members of the such as nuclear physicists D. Sakharov and Igor Y. both of whom have spoken support of more internal in the Soviet Union and rider exchange of ideas and tion with the West.

g the Soviet intelligentsia, ken for granted that phys- e among the most skeptical the ideological orthodoxy of rty, and among the least o speak out.

cientists were mentioned by n the two-and-a-half-page indicating that the party ding to avoid public denun-

In the post-Stalin era, s have achieved consider- onomy, and in the natural full members of the Acad- Sciences, such as Mr. y and Mr. Tamin, are sub- ly to discipline by the so long as their actions deemed criminal in nature. ent years, the party has d its unhappiness with the interest in ideological mat- scientists but up to now nerally leveled its criticism ng scientists. Yesterday's is mainly aimed at senior sts.

report singled out for crit- he local party organization, leader was not disclosed. The of the institute is believed Dmitry V. Skobeltsyn, who e Nobel Prize in 1964 and is ught to be a party member. rding to the report, the local cell "insufficiently analyzes ological and political work collective of the institute akly looks after its further ment."

d the scientists there "do e permanent ties with the collective, insufficiently in the dissemination and nds of scientific knowledge, and publish few works on osophical problems of nat- ence, and do not show y staunchness in the against unscientific, ideal- onceptions of bourgeois s."

diet jargon, an idea is "un- " if it is not deemed ac- by the Communist party. iet Union claims it follows ntific path," based on -Leninism.

man Leaves Russia

OW, Oct. 26 (AP).—News- reau chief John Dornberg cow today on a flight to n compliance with an ex- order issued by the Soviet Ministry four days ago. He sixth American correspond- red to leave the country in hree years.

Associated Press.

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK—Rescue workers mill around the wreck of a Chesapeake and Ohio freight train which derailed Sunday near Farmers, Ky. One car, loaded with thousands of gallons of liquid petroleum, burst into flames, forcing the evacuation of 300 residents. The town was sealed off as firemen worked to keep the flames from spreading to other cars containing inflammable materials. No injuries were reported.

U.S. Cigarettes To Reveal Tar, Nicotine Content

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Major tobacco companies announced today they were ready to begin disclosing tar and nicotine contents of cigarettes in printed advertisements.

The Tobacco Institute, representing the industry, notified the Federal Trade Commission that the voluntary program had been drawn up in response to an FTC request of Oct. 1 to state how they would conduct one.

Eight companies signed a letter to the commission saying that in newspaper, magazine, billboard and other types of printed ads, they would "disclose clearly and prominently" the tar and nicotine contents as determined by FTC tests on each brand of cigarettes. They said they would begin doing so "as soon as practicable."

There was no mention of broadcast advertising in the letter. Congress passed a law several months ago banning advertising of cigarettes on television and radio after next Jan. 1.

Tests Show Nerve Gas Is Contained

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Scientists have found no evidence of leaking gas or damage to marine life in the Atlantic where the U.S. Army dumped tons of nerve gas by sinking a cargo ship last August, the Defense Department announced today.

In a brief statement, the Defense Department said photographs taken of the World War II Liberty ship showed that it did not break up on settling in 16,000 feet of water about 280 miles east of the Florida coast.

"A number of photos of the bottom in the vicinity of the hulk was examined and no evidence of dead or drying organisms was found in these photos," the department said. "In some of the photos, live organisms are visible, including fish within 300 to 400 yards of the hulk."

The ship was scuttled Aug. 18 with 418 concrete vaults of obsolete but still toxic nerve-gas rockets stored in its holds.

Conservation groups sought to block the dumping, arguing that the gas would leak from the old rockets and destroy sea life in the area. Army scientists said, however, that any leaking gas would be neutralized by the salt water.

Scientists aboard a Navy oceanographic research ship photographed the rusting hulk and took water samples in the area earlier this month. They found that water samples, including several taken directly over the open holds of the sunken ship, gave negative tests for the presence of nerve gas, the Pentagon said.

Nixon Orders Unleaded Gas for Federal Cars

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (UPI).—President Nixon today ordered the use of low-lead or unleaded gasoline in all government cars which can use it and urged all governors to take similar steps to cut down on air pollution.

Mr. Nixon's order, effective today, applies to more than half of the 600,000 government-owned cars in the United States, including military vehicles.

Mr. Nixon said in a statement the purposes of the order are "to reduce air pollution and to increase the market for low lead and unleaded gasoline, in order to make such fuels more generally available."

Agnew Says Nixon Will Put A Southerner on High Court

GREENVILLE, S.C., Oct. 26 (AP).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today President Nixon is determined to appoint and "see confirmed a Southern strict constructionist on the Supreme Court."

"You of South Carolina will see this pledge redeemed, Mr. Agnew told a public rally in the hometown of one of two Southerners nominated by Mr. Nixon, but rejected by the Senate.

"I needn't remind you that Richard Nixon remains determined to achieve a better ideological and geographical balance on the Supreme Court," Mr. Agnew said.

"His resolution to achieve that balance will never waver, despite those radical liberals who still control the Senate," the Vice-President said.

Mr. Agnew said that Clement F. Haynsworth jr., chief judge of the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, Va., and a resident of Greenville, was a "victim of anti-Southern bias" when the Senate rejected his nomination to the Supreme Court last fall.

The rejection was based on conflict of interest charges.

The Senate early this year rejected the nomination of G. Harrold Carswell, a Florida federal judge, after a three-month battle over allegations that he was racially biased and possessed mediocre talent.

Mr. Agnew said in a prepared text that, despite the two defeats, "the pledge was—and the pledge still is—that this administration will appoint and will see confirmed a Southern strict constructionist on the Supreme Court."

The Vice-President renewed that pledge as he opened a final six-day campaign push into the South and Midwest. Mr. Agnew had stops scheduled here and in Raleigh, N.C., tonight.

Attacks Humphrey

The visit to South Carolina was chiefly in behalf of Republican Congressman Albert Watson, who is locked in a tight gubernatorial contest with Democratic Lt. Gov. John West.

The Vice-President's Greenville speech was a broad-ranging talk in which he repeatedly spoke of the administration's interest in the South, attacked Hubert H. Humphrey, Clark Clifford and Ramsey Clark—"The Clark Twins"—he called them.

Mr. Agnew also restated the administration's opposition to school busing. Mr. Agnew said that six days ago in Asheville, N.C., President Nixon "made clear once again our stand on busing and neighborhood schools."

"My friends," Mr. Agnew said, "you can take that for gospel. He was talking from his heart. We flatly oppose compulsory busing solely for racial balance. We wholeheartedly believe in the neighborhood school concept. And there we take our stand."

Goodell to Stay in N.Y. Race Despite Running Last in Poll

By Karl E. Meyer

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (WP).—Sen. Charles E. Goodell, R., N.Y., last night declared he was staying in this state's three-way election race despite a newspaper poll that showed him trailing badly.

In a dramatic 30-minute television speech, Sen. Goodell said, "I believe very deeply it would be wrong for me to obeisantly yield to the forces of the right. I am going to do everything I can to fight those forces."

The speech came in the wake of rumors that Sen. Goodell would pull out of the race following publication in the New York Daily News of a poll showing Conservative party candidate James L. Buckley ahead with 37 percent, compared with 30 percent for Democrat Richard L. Ottinger and 24 percent for Sen. Goodell. Nine percent were undecided.

That gave rise to speculation that Sen. Goodell would pull out in Mr. Ottinger's behalf to block the election of Mr. Buckley.

Gets Endorsement

Appearing with Sen. Goodell were Sens. Jacob Javits, R., N.Y., Charles Percy, R., Ill., who both warmly endorsed their Republican colleague. Sen. Javits said it would be "absolutely unbelievable" for New York to elect an "ultra-conservative" like Mr. Buckley.

Sen. Percy said he was speaking for 23 Republican senators in praising Sen. Goodell. There are 43 Republicans in the Senate.

In his unscripted broadcast, Sen. Goodell took direct issue with the White House, which he said was opposing him on the basis of four issues on which he opposed the administration. The issues were the Vietnam war, the anti-ballistic missile, and two Supreme Court nominees.

Sen. Goodell's appearance last night followed another earlier yesterday in which he left up in the air the possibility he might withdraw.

Appearing with his two rivals on the CBS program "Face the Nation," Sen. Goodell was repeatedly asked about the New York Daily News poll, the first independent survey to appear in this campaign. Sen. Goodell said the results "contradict every other poll I have seen" and that he still believed that White House attacks on him would backfire.

'Out of the Race'

But Mr. Ottinger, a two-term Westchester congressman, retorted that the poll confirmed that Sen. Goodell was "virtually out of the race" and that a vote for him would play into the hands of Vice-President Agnew. The Democrat said that Mr. Agnew's attacks on the senator as a "radical liberal" were an attempt to split the independent and moderate vote and assure the victory of Mr. Buckley.

Mr. Buckley contended that Mr. Agnew's intervention had simply underscored the issue of "effective representation" and that voters were rallying to him as the only candidate supporting the Nixon administration.

AP.

Sen. Charles E. Goodell

In rebuttal, Sen. Goodell sharply replied that Mr. Buckley's Conservative party had been founded in 1962 expressly to eliminate Republican moderates like Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, Sen. Javits, Mayor John V. Lindsay and himself. If Mr. Buckley, as he claimed, was a Republican, he should have run in the party's state primary last June, the senator said.

Mr. Buckley said he wanted to run in the primary but was prevented from doing so by a registration technicality—until recently he has been a voting resident of Connecticut. As senator, Mr. Buckley said, he would be "a member of the Republican club" voting pretty much like Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona and the majority of GOP senators.

GOP Senate Team Acts

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI).—A team of the Senate's leading liberal Republicans dispersed through New York State today to campaign for Sen. Goodell in the face of White House backing of Conservative party candidate Buckley.

Sens. J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware, Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, Marlow W. Cook of Kentucky, Sen. Javits, Sen. Percy, and William B. Saxbe of Ohio joined forces to bolster Sen. Goodell's campaign following the senator's announcement last night that he would not "let anyone turn me out of the Republican party."

Leary Is Silent After Chase By Newsmen Through Beirut

BEIRUT, Oct. 26 (AP).—Timothy Leary led newsmen on a chase through the streets of Beirut tonight.

Finally cornered by two newsmen in a downtown apartment, Leary said, "I don't want to appear worried. I'm just bewildered."

He refused to say why he left Algiers Saturday or Cairo last night, or to disclose his future plans.

Looking dishevelled in a pink shirt, brown suit and neckerchief, Leary said, "I have no burning desire at this moment to speak."

While the newsmen were chasing Leary around Beirut, three of Leary's associates held a news conference in a downtown hotel in an apparent attempt to throw the press off the scent.

Donald Cox, self-styled Black Panther field marshal, told the news conference that the mysterious fourth member of their group was not Leary. He said he did not know anything about Leary's whereabouts.

Cox was flanked at the news conference by Jennifer Dohrn, sister of Bernardine Dohrn, the Weatherman student leader on the FBI list of the ten most wanted fugitives, and Martin Kenner, who described himself as chairman of the Committee to Defend the Black Panthers.

Cox said the group planned to go to Syria and Jordan "to express our solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people."

He said he had no information about "our other comrade travelling with our party, Mr. McNellis." Leary was registered at their plush Beirut hotel as "Mr. W. McNellis."

Leary ducked out of a side door as his three associates gathered newsmen together for the press conference, and fled in a taxi. Two newsmen finally cornered him in the lobby of a downtown apartment building.

Leary ran into the kitchen of the doorman's apartment. The newsmen burst in after him. Leary then ducked into the toilet and the newsmen followed him there. He finally sat down on a stool and agreed to have a few words with the reporters.

Asked if he had come to Lebanon because of the hashish that grows in profusion here, he feigned surprise.

"Is Lebanon famous for its hashish?" he asked.

Passport Action Started

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The State Department said today it is taking steps to revoke the passports of Leary and Bernardine Dohrn. A Miss Dohrn has been reported travelling with Leary in the Middle East, but the State Department spokesman said that the government is not sure whether it was Bernardine or her sister.

'Stones' Are Sued On Concert Death

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The Rolling Stones pop group and others involved in the wild Altamont rock concert held near here last December are being sued for $500,000 by the mother of a youth killed at the event.

The suit filed in San Francisco Superior Court charges the British group, unnamed members of the motorcycle gang Hell's Angels and the managers of the site where the concert was held with failing to provide proper security.

Mrs. Alpha May Anderson, whose son Meredith Hunter, 18, was stabbed to death at the concert, claimed the damages on Friday.

Members of the Hell's Angels acted as security guards near the stage during the concert.

Nixon Is Called Deathly on Health

HOUSTON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Dr. Paul B. Cornely, president of the American Public Health Association, says "President Nixon's attitude toward health has been deathly."

"He hasn't done a thing for health," Dr. Cornely asserted.

As a result, he declared, voluntary health organizations are going to have to exert political pressure for the government to do "what needs to be done for the health of the people." APHA opened its 98th annual meeting today.

Angela Davis On Hunger Strike In Manhattan Jail

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Angela Davis, fighting extradition to California on murder-kidnap charges, is maintaining a hunger strike in a Manhattan jail.

A spokesman for the City Correction Department said yesterday the 26-year-old former UCLA philosophy instructor "refused to eat any solid food last night or at breakfast this morning."

The Corrections Department official said a doctor examined Miss Davis yesterday and "found her to be in perfect health."

Miss Davis, arrested in New York Oct. 13, is being held without bail pending a hearing Nov. 5 on the extradition warrant, which charges her with supplying weapons for an Aug. 7 shootout at the Marin County courthouse in San Rafael, Calif., in which a judge and three others were killed.

Under California law, the black militant—accused of complicity in an attempt to free three convicts who were on trial—faces the death penalty if convicted.

Calley Leaves On Vietnam Trip

FORT BENNING, Ga., Oct. 26 (AP).—Lt. William Calley jr., who is accused of 102 civilian murders at My Lai, has left for Vietnam with two Army attorneys.

An Army spokesman said Lt. Calley probably would return by Nov. 1; Lt. Calley's court-martial is scheduled for Nov. 16.

The purpose of the trip, which began yesterday at military expense, is to take depositions for use in the case.

Under military law, Lt. Calley has the right to be present when depositions which will be used as testimony are taken.

Bertrand Russell's Estate Over $160,000

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—British philosopher and pacifist Bertrand Russell, who died in February at 97, has left an estate of more than $160,000.

His beneficiaries will pay death duties of more than $50,000.

Lord Russell is thought to have made at least $700,000 from his personal papers, writings and lectures, but he gave most of it away during his lifetime to his family, friends and the needy.

As Commander Is Buried

Chilean Police Hunt a General In Army Head's Assassination

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Police began a search today for retired Army Gen. Robert Viaux, leader of an army mutiny over pay scales, for questioning about the assassination of Chilean Army commander Gen. René Schneider.

Gen. Schneider died yesterday of wounds suffered in an attack last Thursday that police said was carried out by rightists attempting to block congressional approval of Marxist Salvadore Allende as president-elect.

Gen. Viaux failed to present himself for questioning after he was summoned by a court-martial that has jurisdiction in the case under terms of the prevailing martial law.

The state of martial law proclaimed Thursday night includes a strict midnight-to-6-a.m. curfew. A curfew violator was killed by troops early today, the third person to be shot as a violator and the first fatality.

Three Arrests

Police announced last night the arrest of three of four persons they said were directly involved in the slaying of Gen. Schneider.

Gen. Schneider, 57, whose funeral took place today, died in Santiago Military Hospital. Police sources said as many as 12 persons may have taken part in the roadblock and ambush of his chauffeur-driven limousine at an intersection.

Gen. Viaux led a 22-hour army "pay" mutiny in Santiago last Oct. 22 for higher wages for enlisted men and better military equipment. He won both objectives and retired in a comparative political obscurity after the short-lived revolt.

Thousands at Funeral

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 26 (AP).—Thousands massed outside Santiago's Metropolitan Cathedral, as Gen. Schneider received a funeral amid pomp befitting his rank. A battalion of infantry, two military bands and a jackbooted cavalry unit maintained an honor guard for arriving diplomats and dignitaries.

President Eduardo Frei and President-Elect Salvador Allende took their places at the head of the funeral procession.

Couple Seized in Argentina

MENDOZA, Argentina, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—A married couple accused of complicity in the assassination of Gen. Schneider have been arrested here, police sources said last night.

Julio Antonio Bouchum Sepulveda, 29, engineer, and his 24-year-old wife arrived by air from Santiago Saturday and were arrested at a hotel in this capital city of Mendoza Province, about 650 miles west of Buenos Aires.

The sources said the couple were detained at the request of Interpol, which charged them with a role in the submachine-gun ambush of Gen. Schneider.

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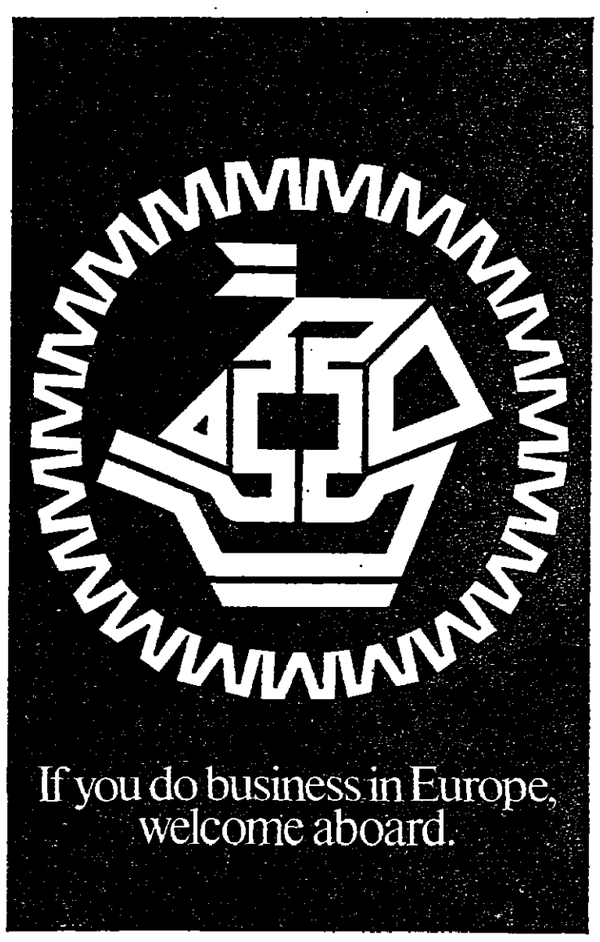

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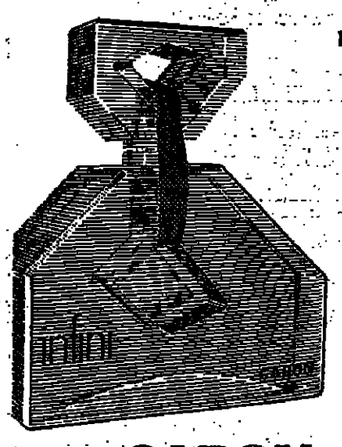

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

The New Prospect in Chile

The anxious question posed by the election of Salvador Allende to the presidency of Chile is, of course, whether the mechanisms of democracy will now be used to subvert democracy itself. Probably any leader in Santiago, even a non-Marxist, would have to challenge the United States. Chile's outgoing Christian Democratic president, Eduardo Frei, did, but in such a palatable and legal way—by "Chileanization" of the copper industry—that by the time he was through North Americans were thanking him for his grace. There is still a round billion dollars worth of American property in Chile and it would be myopic not to expect Mr. Allende to take out after a good chunk of it. He has said he will; not just the politics of the situation but his own ideology commend such a course to him. The United States will have to lump it as best it can.

But the real threat, as we say, is not to American investments but to democracy; Chile is one of the few places in the hemisphere where it has flourished long and proud. Two questions must be asked about this threat. How real is it? What should the American attitude be?

However unnerving are some of the signs —particularly the menacing gestures toward the press—it is far from a sure thing and certainly far from a quick thing that Chile will "go Communist," in, let's say, the Eastern European sense. The same army whose apoliticality assured the election of Mr. Allende—despite the assassination of the army's commander—presumably stands ready to thwart an attack on Chilean constitutionalism from within. Then, Mr. Allende is a minority president. He got only 36 percent of the popular vote (Mr. Frei got 56 percent in 1964). In the congressional runoff, his Popular Unity Front controlled only 79 votes and needed the 74 votes of the Christian Democrats for his election. The front will require similar help to implement the Allende legislative program. The front, by the way, has a definite potential for splitting; it contains lapsed Christian Democrats as well as organization Communists.

Meanwhile, the redoubtable Mr. Frei will not be rusticating. He is setting up a framework in which he can work to unify the non-Marxist parties and, incidentally, to keep himself available for further political service. What all this means is that Chile is a place with a complex and sophisticated political life which will not automatically halt with the seating of Mr. Allende. Indeed, it may intensify.

For the United States, the spectacle of a Marxist and potentially Communist government in Santiago is far from cheering. Washington bet heavily on Chilean reformism in the 1960s, putting in aid funds to the extent of three-fourths of a billion dollars, and it is understandably disappointing to find Chile slipping leftward still. This is not to deprecate Eduardo Frei: His achievements were very substantial, though they were outrun by popular demands for even quicker progress. It has yet to be demonstrated that any developing country has the social discipline required to operate within the limitations of its available resources. Nonetheless, there is no preordained reason, nor any overriding mandate of the national interest, why the United States must have close and good relations with every country in Latin America, even the important ones. It is disconcerting to watch leftist governments take power in Latin America but not necessarily disastrous. The United States had the sixties, and several earlier decades, to do what it could in Latin America: It had a fair chance and in many places it still has a chance. But if American policy has failed to keep pace everywhere with Latin change, then the fault does not lie entirely in Washington, nor will the toll be felt entirely there. The United States has been scrupulously correct and cool to Chile during its interregnum, and it should remain so. The Chileans voted themselves into the state of affairs which now threatens their free institutions and by the nature of things it is going to be largely up to them to work their own way out of it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Commitment to Ethiopia

Many Americans, in and out of Congress, will be shocked to learn that the United States for the last ten years has been committed to oppose any threat to the territorial integrity of Ethiopia. This 1960 pledge by the Eisenhower administration has been brought to light by a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee investigating American overseas commitments.

The United States has long maintained several thousand servicemen in Ethiopia to operate the Kagnew communications station. Some members of Congress were also aware that this country had provided nearly $150 million in military aid to Ethiopia. What even Foreign Relations Committee members evidently did not know was that the United States, as part of the agreement, had formally "reaffirmed" its interest in Ethiopia's security and "opposition to any activities threatening" its territorial integrity.

Sen. Fulbright charges that the references to the Ethiopian involvement in the administration's annual presentations to Congress on the military aid program constituted "very artful, in-depth concealment of what we are doing." It is impossible to disagree. Here again is the kind of vague commitment that could lead this country into trouble. It is precisely the kind of surreptitious commitment, made without congressional advice or consent, that has opened a dangerous gap of confidence between the executive and legislative branches over a wide range of foreign-policy matters. Whatever the arguments for or against an underwriting of Ethiopian security, they should have been set forth frankly to Congress.

The Nixon administration is not responsible for the deal with Ethiopia, but it showed comparable disregard for the role of Congress in foreign policy two months ago when it concluded a new agreement with Spain, pledging this country to "support the defense system" of the Franco regime.

Commitments that could lead at some future date to the involvement of American forces abroad should be spelled out clearly in treaty form and submitted to the Senate for approval. An administration that ignores the legitimate role of Congress must expect heavy-handed interference from an aroused Senate and House.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'Mr. Heath Is Wrong'

It is reliably reported that the prime minister is now determined to go ahead with the sale of arms to South Africa. Mr. Heath's decision is wrong, wrong, wrong. South Africa is not in need of British arms. What Prime Minister Vorster is desperately anxious for is not British frigates but British approval. The idea that a couple of British-made, South-African-owned frigates, more or less, would have the slightest influence on Soviet ambitions in the Indian Ocean is too laughable to merit serious consideration. It is not too late, even now, for the government to think again.

—From the Sun (London).

Heath's UN Speech

The General Assembly has been obsessed with the racial struggle in South Africa. Next to the Middle East this has been the chief topic of private and public discussion. Inevitably Mr. Heath's speech has been taken in that context. In the African setting his words are invalidated by Britain's presumed decision to sell arms to a racialist regime. Mr. Heath may plead that this is grossly unfair to him and his cabinet. [They] are neither racialist nor illiberal. But racial oppression is a transcending issue. The more then is the misfortune that Britain's determination to resume the arms trade so gravely undermines the good sense of much else that the prime minister said yesterday.

—From the Guardian (London).

A Role for De Gaulle?

[De Gaulle] is a man of compassion and flawless honor who recoils from violence. Although he is now retired, there is a service he could render Canada. He could express in a public statement the horror that he must feel in private. He could declare that his pride in French civilization is matched by his reverence for the law and for constitutional practice. A declaration like this from the greatest Frenchman would be heard as loudly in Canada as the words spoken [by him] on a July day in Montreal.

—From the Sunday Express (London).

Chile's New Government

The program of Chile's new president is extremly ambitious and in its plenitude of promises it hardly differs from that of his predecessor. To realize even a part of this program, Allende needs the support of the entire population and the goodwill of other countries. This will require him to move cautiously and cleverly and to make more than a few compromises. Democracy in Chile is at present threatened less by a Marxist's accession to the presidency than by the activities of extremists at both ends of the political spectrum.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

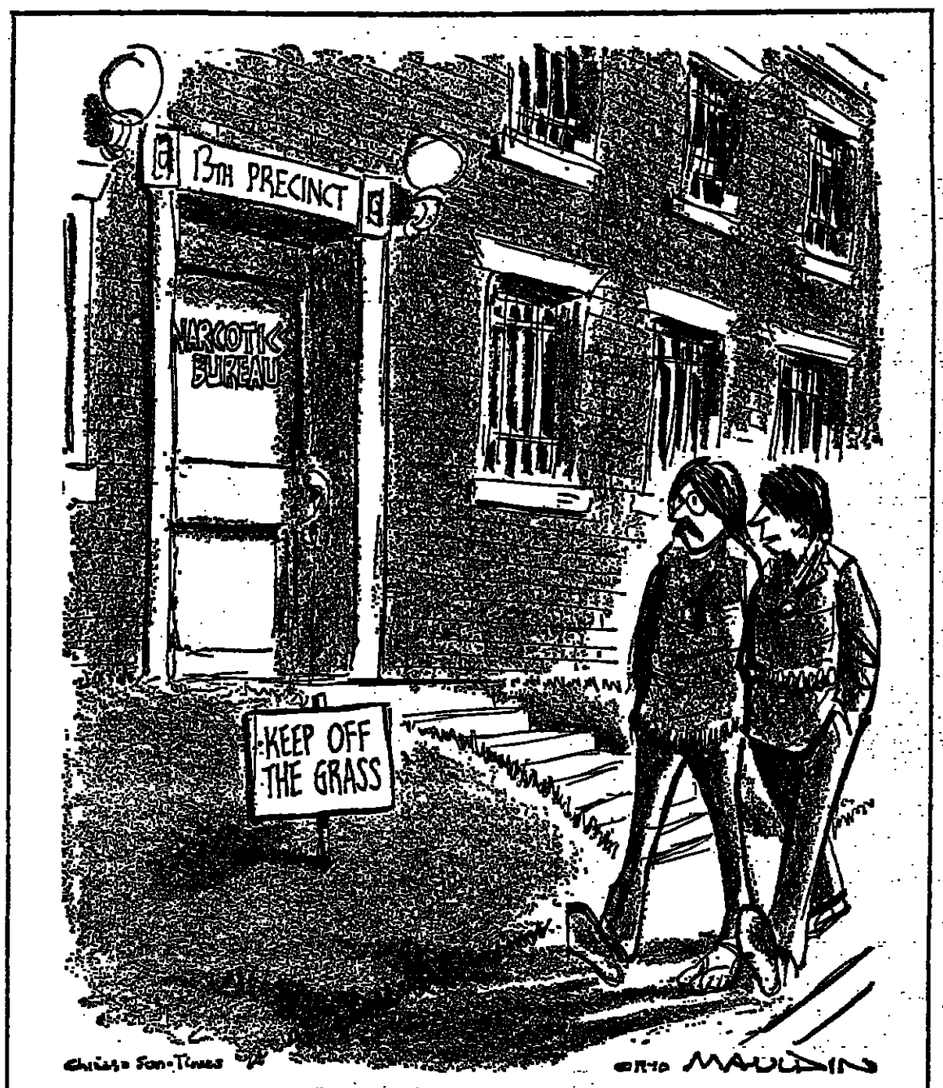
Oct. 27, 1895

NEW YORK—The Constitutional Convention of South Carolina, which met yesterday at Columbia, considered the report of the committee on suffrage. This is practically the same as the plan adopted in Mississippi, which gives election officers the power to say who is qualified to vote. Mr. Wiggs, a Negro delegate, subsequently submitted a substitute proposal providing for simple educational and educational qualifications. He was, however, outvoted.

Fifty Years Ago

Oct. 27, 1920

LONDON—Mr. Terence MacSweeney, M.P., Lord Mayor of Cork, has died in Brixton Prison on the 74th day of his hunger-strike as a protest to a charge of high treason to the British Crown. Thus has ended a stormy career devoted to the cause of Irish independence, and also the most remarkable fast on record, the progress of which has been watched by practically the whole civilized world.



'Man, That's Adding Insult to Injury.'

Desperate But Not Serious

By Anthony Lewis

WEXFORD, Ireland.—Imagine, summoning up all one's resources of fantasy, that President Nixon has uncovered a plot by members of his own administration to smuggle guns to French-speaking elements in Canada. Criminal charges are brought against Secretary of the Treasury Kennedy and three others. After a long trial all the defendants are acquitted. Crowds carry Secretary Kennedy through the streets, demanding that he take over leadership of the Republican party.

The parallel is necessarily fantastic: The people and the system and the history of our two countries are so different. But it does give some indication of the state of politics in the Irish Republic today.

Jack Lynch, the prime minister, found members of his own government apparently involved in gunrunning to Northern Ireland. The finance minister, Charles Haughey —a rising and ambitious figure in the governing Fianna Fail party —was indicted. Last week a jury acquitted him. Haughey, newly made popular hero, called on Lynch to quit in his favor.

The emotions now pouring out over the Haughey affair—in the street crowds in Dublin, the shouting around television sets in distant village pubs—show how deep a hold the ancient grievances against Britain still have. The hurrahs for the jury verdict are a way of expressing resentment at the border running through this island, with the six counties to the north and their Protestant majority still attached to Britain.

Lynch's UN Statement

For years those emotions have been covered by official policy of restraint and pragmatism. Just last week, in the United Nations General Assembly, Lynch forswore force on the border issue and praised the good intentions of the British and Northern Irish governments. More passion has been expressed over the border issue by New York Irishmen than by those in Dublin.

But sweet reason is going to be much more difficult to maintain in any Irish government now. Fianna Fail is split, the hounds are after Lynch and extremism in the pursuit of a united Ireland has fresh respectability.

All this comes at an already difficult time for Ireland. We have come to think of this country as an island of pastoral calm in a chaotic world, but economic and political institutions have in fact been under severe stress here.

All the banks in Ireland have been closed for five months by a tellers' strike: not a check cashed, not a deposit made. A settlement just reached should allow the banks to reopen in about two weeks, after getting their books in order, if a new argument about taxing the tellers' back wages does not upset everything again.

Inflation has been proceeding at a South American pace, beyond what the United States and other European countries are experiencing. When the electricians' union demanded a rise of 100 percent, fear set in. The government ordered a freeze on wages for the next 15 months. It is just now exploring how it can enforce that absolute doctrine.

Logically, then, Ireland ought to be falling apart. The external signs portray a shattered politics and a sick economy.

But somehow it is not like that. The bank strike, for example, has not produced the total dislocation that would be expected if, say, every bank in New York closed for five months. The Irish have got along by trading pieces of paper and trusting each other. One pub near here is said to have IOUs in a drawer totaling $120,000. Shopkeepers have obtained supplies of change weekly by approaching the local priest after Sunday collections.

The formal institutions of politics and economics seem to matter less to Ireland, especially Americans. in the newspapers, no one seems a bit less contented or kind—or Irish. The 72 pubs in Wexford, population 12,000, are still full on Saturday night.

There is a danger of unwitting colonialism on the part of visitors to Ireland, especially Americans. In praising the charm and gentleness, we may overlook the terrible poverty that remains. This is still an underdeveloped country, which is less pleasant for the Irish than for tourists.

But there is something else than backwardness to the feeling that people will survive the economic and political disorder. It is the sense of community.

Ireland is a very small place, with a homogeneous population. People cannot help knowing and caring about each other, as the Irish Times said lately, "in a few green fields where everyone can look over the hedges." Our more depeloped, urban societies can never be Ireland again. But they can try to find new ways of fostering that sense of community that enables people under strain to survive.

The Senate Race of Adlai 3d

The Man From Illinois

By Joseph Kraft

CHICAGO—"Everything's coming together, everything's clicking," Adlai Stevenson 3d kept repeating the other night as he toured this city. And though he is a poor campaigner with a highly vulnerable record, there is something in what he says.

In his Senate bid against the Republican incumbent, Ralph Tyler Smith, Stevenson seems to have going for him the greatest force in politics. He has on his side the luck that pretentious people call the logic of events.

A nice case in point concerns the Cook County Democratic organization headed by Major Richard Daley. Theoretically an organization based on patronage distribution to ethnic interests should have little in common with a Harvard egghead who has been sharply critical of police treatment of student dissidents and Black Panthers.

But because of strains among various ethnic groups, the organization hasn't recently been what it used to be. This year it is reeling under a scandal growing out of tax breaks granted by the Cook County assessor, P. J. Cullerton. And a nice way to gloss over these problems is to emphasize a good guy at the top of the ticket —particularly if he is a well-known Mr. Clean named Adlai Stevenson.

Word Gets Around

So the mayor has been going around town talking about this "son of a great man." His words have gotten back to the ward leaders. When Stevenson visited the 13th Ward on Chicago's South Side the other night, 800 people had turned out.

They laughed hilariously as he dished out mild putdowns to Spiro Agnew and the local Republican millionaire, W. Clement Stone. They whooped and hollered when he attacked tax raises put into effect by the Republican governor, Richard Ogilvie.

For they had been given the message at the outset by the ward leader, Mike Madigan. Stevenson, Madigan pointed out, was no ordinary pol—no mere county assessor for instance. He was the "top of our ticket."

Another case in point concerns Senator Smith's formidable television advertising. The spots have emphasized the law and order issue. They have linked Stevenson with Jerry Rubin and the disorders he stirred during the Chicago convention. They have pointedly asked Stevenson why he once referred to the Chicago police as "storm troopers in blue."

Theoretically the message th Stevenson was soft on law a order was supposed to go ov big with suburban whites. B you wouldn't have known it is week when Senator Smith visit a big insurance office in suburb Skokie, just north of Chicago.

Hundreds of employees had co down to the cafeteria to take co fee. Senator Smith walked amo them, relaxed and smiling, joki with the men, flirting mildly wi the girls. The atmosphere w very friendly.

But repeatedly there were tou questions and snide after-co ments, indicating a negative re tion to the TV spots. A girl sec tary asked Senator Smith how could be for law and order i against gun control. A young m who sells equipment to the p surance company questioned t senator suspiciously about stand in favor of a volunteer arm Afterward he said: "I don't thi he's honest about doing away wi the draft. And I also don't thi he's fair to Stevenson with Jer Rubin. Stevenson probably does even know Jerry Rubin."

Straw Poll's Findings

No doubt it would be wrong base too much on these incidents Still they jibe with the straw po being conducted by the Chicag Sun Times. It shows Stevenso running very well in Cook Count and better than normal for Demo crats in the suburbs.

Overall, Stevenson is doing a least as well as he did in 196 when he overcame a powerfu Republican tide to win re-electio as state treasurer.

Cynical experts are already ex plaining Stevenson's good show ing as another victory for law and order. They cite a new emphasis on his role as a Marine tank commander in the Korean war, and on a bill he drafted to make transport of bombs a criminal offense in Illinois. But at the risk o seeming sentimental, my impres sion is that the Stevenson "luck springs from something far bigg and softer than law and order namely local pride.

Illinois is a state marked awareness of past achievemen There is here a keen sense being different from the East, being the Midwest par excelle —the land of Lincoln, as license plates proclaim. The po ical result is that a lot of vo never madly for Adlai still th his son deserves a chance to c out what could be another g career for a man from Illinois

The Good Guys and the Bad Guys

By William V. Shannon

NEW YORK—The 1970 midterm election has become a characteristic Nixon effort.

Mr. Nixon, an intense ideological partisan, undoubtedly would consider it one of the major accomplishments of his presidency—next to world peace probably the most important—if he could make the Republicans once again the nation's majority party. With this purpose in mind, he has been recruiting candidates for next week's election for more than a year.

Since many of them are congressmen with seniority and safe seats, he incurred an implicit obligation to campaign for them and, if they lose, to reward them with patronage jobs. Behind the scenes, he has helped raise prodigious sums of money from businessmen for those House and Senate candidates.

Unlike his recent predecessors, Nixon works hard to reshape his party as well as to increase its strength. He wants to consolidate the conservative grip on the party and isolate its weakened progressive faction.

The President does not go quite as far as Sen. Goldwater, who once expressed a wish to saw off the Eastern Seaboard and let it float out to sea. But there is no longer any doubt that Vice-President Agnew was speaking for the White House when he read Sen. Goodell of New York out of the party. Similarly, in Virginia, the White House has undercut Ray Garland, the liberal GOP candidate, in order to help Sen. Harry Byrd jr., who is running for re-election as an independent.

Boon for Right Wing

If Republicans win the big victories that Nixon is working for, the right wing of the GOP will be decisively strengthened. Most of the congressmen whom the President is trying to get promoted to the Senate—Cramer in Florida, Brock in Tennessee, Roudebush in Indiana, Wold in Wyoming and others—are hawkish on foreign affairs and extremely conservative in domestic policy.

There is already serious discussion in Republican circles that if the party wins the Senate, the White House intends to dump Sen. Scott of Pennsylvania, the mildly progressive minority leader, in favor of Rep. Robert Dole of Kansas, a hardshell administration loyalist.

The principal obstacle in Nixon's big political drive is his administration's own record, particularly the sharp rise in unemployment, the continued inflation and the failure to end the war in Vietnam. The war may be a more significant factor in this election than surface evidence suggests. Like a low-grade infection that weakens the patient, the dragging on of the war weakens the administration.

Every night in Vietnam soldiers go on patrol, and every night six or eight of them are killed and 50 or more grievously injured. They will go through life without a hand or a foot or an eye. Voters may well doubt whether the sacrifices of these dead and injured are really going to purchase a better Vietnam peace settlement in 1971 or 1972 than Nixon could have obtained in 1969.

A Nixon Primer

The President's basic campaign speech is in the classic Nixon style. He believes in drastically simplifying the issues, almost to a child's level—the peace forces vs. the crime forces, drawing the line against violence, the good Silent Majority standing up for America against four-letter words. If the President's listeners think that law-and-order problems are simple, his speech encourages them in this mistaken belief.

In the climax of his set speech, Nixon actually suggests that his listeners can get rid of social unrest simply by voting against one party and for another. Vote against the Democrat, he says over and over again, who "has given encouragement to, has condoned lawlessness and violence and permissiveness."

There is a basic issue of accuracy in attacking one's political opponents in this fashion. Doesn't Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, whose two brothers were assassinated, abhor violence? Is there any doubt that a sober, church-going Mormon like Sen. Frank Moss of Utah is against smut and pornography? Does anyone really believe that thoughtful, experienced senators like Philip Hart of Michigan or Albert Gore of Tennessee are in favor of shooting policemen or bombing campuses?

To ask these questions is to answer them. Yet President Nixon tells the voters they can somehow get rid of crime, violence, and pornography just by voting against these senators. He has now sharpened this issue by rejecting the report of the National Commission on Obscenity and Pornography as the product of his Democratic predecessor.

The "soft on crime and violence" issue is the 1970 version of the "soft on Communism" issue, on which Nixon rode to power in the early 1950s. Whether he can repeat his successes of 20 years ago by working the same emotional levers has become the great question which the voters will answer on Nov. 3.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Freedom and Fashion

So much tiring talk about "women's liberation." Today, however, thinking about such different subjects as fashion and world problems, I suddenly thought of another significance which the "lib" movement could take on. Women are slaves to fashion. Only five years ago, the styl short skirts was launched this winter women are practi being forced to buy a new wardrobe. Couldn't the energy better spent? Certainly the mo could. And this would be a for women to exert their freed

CAROL DAN

Paris.

This correspondence is clothed.—Editor.

Allende's Election

Since Chile was the largest capita beneficiary of Alliance Progress funds, the success Marxism is a bitter pill to swall It comes in the same month significant Communist gains the Swedish elections. But if t Nixon administration can acce the presence of a Marxist gover ment in America's own backya it becomes an easier move to cept the principle of free electi in South Vietnam and to abide the result, whatever the res may be. And free elections, course, allow Marxists the s right to the stump as anyone —which was not the case in 1 The ultimate winner of this of courage is the cause of fr dom, which nostalgically I like associate with America.

DAVID WINGEATE PIKE

Paris.

A Good Word for Ro

The graffiti on the fountain the reclining old man on Babuino have been removed. streets are clean, the traffic is derly. Arriving from smog-to Los Angeles, I salute you Eternal City and your serv Rome is beautiful and clean What happened?

DAVID SOKO

Rome.

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Iran (air) .....$	23.50	44.50	85.00	Sweden (air)Sw.Kr.	162.00	196.25
Ireland (air).....£	5.12.6	10.5.0	19.17.0	Switzerland ..Sw.Fr.	67.50	128.00
Israel (air).....$	20.50	39.00	73.95	Thailand (air).....$	33.00	58.50
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Lebanon (air).....$	23.50	44.50	85.00	U.A.R. (air) .....$	23.50	44.50
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ome's Traffic Experiment:

'At times the only moving things were the traffic ghts changing from red to green and back to red ain.'

OME, Oct. 26 (AP).—All s that led to Rome over weekend ended in chaos.

nking automobile horns biting newspaper editorials ed Rome's latest traffic m as a disaster.

turned more main down- thoroughfares into one- streets, banned parking created priority lanes for s and taxis to speed up ic transport.

stead of going faster, buses trapped in unexpected enecks and slowed to a l.

e new traffic system took a stride, however, toward one ts more distant goals—dis- aging private motorists n driving in the center of city at all.

me's independent daily Il sagero wrote today: "Who e strangler of Rome? With- doubt, it is improvisation." o real and thorough study made to determine the me of traffic which the new one-way streets, the new crossings and the new routes would have to absorb," the newspaper said.

Even the Italian news agency ANSA called the traffic re- forms a failure.

Well-known streets such as the Via del Corso or the Via del Tritone were described as "bus traps," by enraged bus drivers running up to 70 min- utes late.

Where the narrow reserved lanes ended, strings of public transport vehicles filtered into the heavy traffic of private cars in bottleneck streets.

At times, the only moving things were the traffic lights changing from red to green and back to red again.

Kilometer An Hour

In the historic center of the city, traffic moved at the rate of one kilometer (1,094 yards) an hour, while other districts of the city were practically de- serted.

Helpless traffic police looked on and listened to the deafen- ing chorus of horns from hundreds of jammed cars.

Many taxi drivers complained they had lost their fares, while their clients and bus passen- gers left the stranded vehicles to go on foot.

Councilman Carlo Rosato, Rome's traffic commissioner, said: "What we are doing is to discourage private motorists. If necessary we will close the historic center to private cars."

[According to United Press International, Mr. Rosato said that the traffic planners were not giving up with their new plan. However, they gave it only to Wednesday before re- sorting to the traffic cure de- vised by Julius Caesar 2,000 years ago.

[The Roman chariot problem was so bad in 51 B. C. that Caesar banned all traffic dur- ing daylight hours. The streets in Rome haven't gotten much wider since and the traffic problem is even worse.]

Experts Seek Ways to Float Pacific Glory

Single Bulkhead Holds Oil Back From Sea

COWES, Isle of Wight, England, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Dutch salvage experts flew over the grounded oil tanker Pacific Glory today to study how they can refloat it and remove its 70,000 tons of crude oil.

One bulkhead separating the burned-out and flooded rear crew section from the crude oil held it back from the waves pounding the 42,000-ton tanker in gale-force winds.

Five crewmen were known to have died in explosions aboard the Liberian-registered Pacific Glory after it collided with another Liberian-flag tanker, the Allegro, Thursday night. Another eight crewmen are missing, believed drowned.

Royal Navy tugs swung the tanker 120 degrees today to bring its bow into the wind. But the stern of the vessel stayed firmly stuck on a sandbank off Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

Experts from the Dutch salvage firm of Schmidt and Co. expressed delight that the tanker had survived last night's heavy seas. They said they believed the chances of another oil-pollution disaster of the kind that occurred in 1967 had been lessened.

In 1967 the tanker Torrey Canyon went aground off the Scilly Isles and poured thousands of tons of crude oil into the Channel, blackening beaches for months afterwards.

So far, around 5,000 tons of crude oil and a lesser amount of fuel oil have escaped from the Pacific Glory. But most of the oil has been dispersed by detergent-spray- ing boats, and none has reached English southern coastal vacation resorts.

The government met today to hear a report from Peter Walker, Minister of Environment, on pre- cautions being taken in case the tanker spills more oil.

Strike a Problem

Anti-pollution plans may be hampered by the current strike of local-authority cleansing depart- ments. The men on strike nor- mally would carry out cleaning work on the beaches.

A Royal Navy spokesman said the real key to the problem of saving the Pacific Glory and its cargo is the weather.

The current plan is to install pumps to remove water in the rear section of the ship. Once the ship has been refloated, another tanker would pump off most of the oil cargo. The Pacific Glory could then be towed to port for repairs.

But spokesmen said these plans depended on whether the tanker could survive the pounding it is taking from heavy seas and high winds in the English Channel.

Pollution Liability

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The International Tanker Owners' Pollution Federa- tion said the owners of Pacific Glory are members of the Tanker Owners' Voluntary Agreement con- cerning liability for oil pollution.

Parties to this agreement under- take to clean up any oil spillage or pay reasonable costs incurred by governments in doing so, sub- ject to the lesser limit of $100 per gross registered tonnage of the vessel (the Pacific Glory is 42,777 gross registered tons) or $10 mil- lion.

About 80 percent of the world's tanker fleet now belongs to the voluntary agreement, which came into operation in October, 1969, after the Torrey Canyon disaster caused pollution damage to the French and British coastlines run- ning into millions of dollars.

Associated Press.

REWARD FOR AWARD—American pianist Garrick Ohlsson exchanging a hug for a kiss with a young fan who congratulated him for winning the Chopin piano contest in Warsaw Sunday. Mr. Ohlsson, 22, is the first American to win the international competition.

W. German Opposition Party Decides to Shun Polish Talks

BONN, Oct. 26 (AP).—The oppo- sition Christian Democratic party today declined an invitation to send a representative to Warsaw with Foreign Minister Walter Scheel for the upcoming Polish-German treaty talks.

Mr. Scheel leaves for Warsaw on Sunday for what is expected to be the final round of talks on a treaty normalizing relations between the two countries.

The Christian Democrats' deci- sion came at a meeting of the leaders of its parliamentary delega- tion. The party said it did not have enough of a common view with the government on the con- duct of the negotiations.

No Room for Maneuver

Rainer Barzel, the Christian Democrats' chief in parliament, told newsmen the government had al- ready decided on its position and that this and the Soviet-German non-aggression treaty did not leave it any room for maneuver.

The Christian Democrats' deci- sion came as no surprise. They had also declined to send a delegate to the talks in Moscow that preced- ed the signing of the Soviet-Ger- man treaty last August.

One of the outstanding issues in the Polish treaty is a formula for West German acknowledgment of the Oder and Neisse Rivers as Poland's western frontier.

The border, drawn up tempo- rarily after World War II, puts under Polish rule parts of pre- war Germany. A final settlement was left up to a peace treaty.

The Christian Democrats draw some of their support from West Germans expelled from the terri- tories under Polish administration.

The Christian Democrats' re- fusal to send observers to the talks broke with a West German tradi- tion of a common policy by all parties on matters affecting na- tional interest.

When the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer went to Moscow in 1955 to open diplomatic relations with Moscow, the Social Democrats, who now dominate the government, sent an observer along.

Concorde at 1,248 MPH

BRISTOL, England, Oct. 26 (UPI).—The British-built prototype of the Concorde today nearly reached twice the speed of sound on its fastest flight. It flew at 1,248 miles per hour on a flight along the west coast of Britain near dusk, of- ficials of British Aircraft Corp. said.

News Analysis

IATA Ends Another Meeting, But Annoying Issue Remains

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—Early last week, dozens of high- ranking airline executives packed their bags, checked out from one of Honolulu's plush hotels, and head- ed home. Behind them lay one of the peculiar rituals of the air- line industry: six weeks of pro- tracted negotiations over inter- national air fares.

Through the years, the bargain- ing sessions rarely attracted much attention outside airline executive offices. The talks are conducted in secret and, like most negotia- tions, they have tended to drag on endlessly, producing mounds of specialized trivia. Airlines might want to haggle over the details, but who else would bother to take the time?

This attitude of bewildered in- comprehension and indifference is now beginning to lift, subjecting the finished air fare negotiations to unfamiliar scrutiny by economists, regulators and free-lance critics. The Honolulu conference is un- likely to check that trend; un- fortunately for the airlines, the secluded talks failed to settle one annoying issue—a proposal from the Irish airline Aer Lingus for lower fares.

Legal Price-Fixing

For what happens at these periodic industry conclaves is un- disguised, but legal, international price-fixing. Though different air- lines may spar for customers in advertising wars, their fares are identical, a fact that many inter- national travelers may not appre- ciate. There are some exceptions (such as the charter airlines or go-it-alone Icelandic, which is not a member of the International Air Transport Association and is not bound by the results of the IATA conference, as are virtually all other scheduled airlines outside the Communist world).

In Honolulu, six weeks of discus- sion sufficed to produce unanimous agreement—required by IATA—on almost all new fares, which will become effective next April. To offset inflationary costs, the air- lines raised the fares to Europe (and elsewhere) enough to yield a 5 to 7 percent increase in revenues. Between New York and London, for example, the first class round-trip fare will increase from the present $75[illegible] to $782; the peak (summer months) season economy fare will rise from $510 to $552; and a 17-to-29-day fare (a visit of not less than 17, but not more than 29) will rise from $350 to $382.

Enter the Irish, who good- naturedly accept these prices but perversely insist on a unique ad- dition, based on their impending acquisition of Boeing-747 jumbo jets in April.

Unlike most other airlines, which have used the 747's wide body to install more spacious seats (the 747 economy seat is 21.2 inches wide against 18 inches for the 707 economy seat), Aer Lingus plans to retain some old, narrower seats and have more of them. The result: lower fare proposals for passengers in the cramped seats (Aer Lingus would also offer some of the wider variety).

The Irish's current idea, it's un- derstood, is to shave $10 from every fare (one-way) between New York and London. That amounts to $20 per round trip, and, as one Aer Lingus official says, "if you have five children, it adds up."

In fact, Aer Lingus may have proposed even lower fares. Accord- ing to one industry source, the Irish suggested a $346 round-trip peak season excursion fare for 17- to-29-day trips—$4 lower than the current price and $36 less than the proposed. IATA discussions are supposed to be strictly con- fidential, and Aer Lingus officials heatedly deny knowledge of these and other low figures.

So far, Aer Lingus's IATA col- leagues have resolutely resisted any lower fares, apparently for fear of being undercut. "I think the basic opposition (from other airlines) stems from the fact they didn't think of it first, and they've got new seats," says an Aer Lingus spokesman.

Depending on who is talking, IATA may or may not be a neces- sity of international travel. Its supporters contend that it is es- sential to prevent chaotic rate wars, sustain regular and reliable service, and facilitate multi-na- tional cooperation. Its critics claim that the IATA packages—governed by the rule of unanimous agreement—have historically resulted in high fares, set at levels to prop up the most inefficient carriers. If the Irish and their seating plans are denied, the critics will undoubtedly have a field day.

Britain Seen Banning Vicuna Skins Imports

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Britain is imposing a ban on the import of vicuna wool and skins to help save the South American animal from extinction, trade sources re- ported today.

Peru, the main home of the llama-like animal whose silky wool supplies the luxury trade, has al- ready imposed an export ban on vicuna products. The British step was decided after talks between the two countries.

Fewer than 10,000 of the animals are believed to survive.

Portuguese Kill 26

LISBON, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Portuguese troops killed 26 guerrillas and seized armament and ammuni- tion in Portuguese Guinea during operations from Oct. 12 to 18, the Portuguese Lusitania News Agency said last night. It said 12 Portu- guese soldiers were killed in the same period.

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echs Report ree Cases f Cholera

NEVA, Oct. 26 (AP).—The Health Organization said to- has been officially notified Czechoslovak government of break of cholera in eastern a—the first time the current ic has reached deep in Con- l Europe. Previously, many were reported in Istanbul. Czech cases have been iden- s the familiar El Tor strain, o fatalities thus far, the said. Eastern Slovakia has a n border with the Soviet which has just got over a a outbreak, and Hungary. United Nations agency said no information on reports Yugoslavia that four people en taken ill with a cholera- sease in the southern prov- f Macedonia.

said three cases have been d from the commune of district of Trebisov, in east- lovakia, which also has a with Poland. They occurred 17, 18 and 21.

Czechoslovak authorities re- that the population is being atically examined and the 0 persons checked were free he disease.

authorities have told WHO ey do not consider it neces- o take emergency measures border either for entry or

est statistics given to WHO rkey show 474 cases with 46 s. A total of 1,160 suspects been hospitalized, but the sh government said the out- is under control and now on ane.

banese Deaths Reported

IRUT, Oct. 26 (AP).—Two suspected cases of cholera, them fatal, were unofficial- rted from north Lebanon to-

newspaper Al-Nahar said ases occurred in the Bekaa on the Syria border. The s close to Akkar Province, the same newspaper yester- ported that nine cholera ncluding one death, had oc- since the government declar- anon free from the disease l.

paper said one of the two ses was a Lebanese child ed Friday. The other was b guerrilla.

Italy Filibuster Kills Tax Plan; Cabinet Issues New Decree

ROME, Oct. 26 (AP).—A leftist filibuster defeated a decree today that represents the keystone of the government's economic program, but the cabinet promptly issued it again.

The decision, by Premier Emilio Colombo's center-left government, meant that sharply increased taxes on gasoline and many luxury goods, ordered two months ago, will remain in effect for another two months.

The government had decreed the tax increases Aug. 27 in its first major move since coming to power Aug. 6. The aim of the decree was to reduce consumer spending, aid debt-ridden social security agencies and make more funds available for industrial investment.

The key provision was a 22-lire (3.52 U.S. cents) per-liter increase in the cost of gasoline. A liter of regular gas now costs 152 lire (24.3 cents), while high test costs 162 lire (25.9 cents).

60-Day Deadline

A filibuster by pro-Chinese Com- munists and leftist Socialists prevented the measure from being approved in the Chamber of Deputies by midnight tonight, the end of the 60-day deadline require- ed by the constitution for legislative approval of government decrees.

But before the deadline was reached, the cabinet approved a new decree with virtually all the original tax increases and other provisions intact.

Government officials believe that the new decree will have no trouble being approved by both houses of the parliament in the next two months.

They said that the defeat in the Chamber of Deputies—in which it never came up for a formal vote—was caused by tech- nical rather than political reasons.

In what appeared to be a tactic- al error, the government had submitted the bill first to the Italian Senate, which was tied up at the time with a debate and vote on a bill to legalize divorce.

The Senate finally approved the tax decree, but took so long that a handful of extreme leftists in the chamber were able to block final approval with speeches that lasted up to six hours and with a flood of tiny amendments.

The Christian Democrat-Social- ist government coalition remained united against the filibuster, pre- venting a collapse of the govern- ment.

Newspapers on Strike

ROME, Oct. 26 (AP).—Italy was without newspapers today as non- editorial personnel struck for 24 hours in a renewal of their op- position to plans by publishers to print newspapers only six days a week. Most Italian newspapers publish seven days a week.

Scattered other strikes hit the country. Unions called a 24-hour strike of all personnel of the nation's four main shipping lines. The shipping companies were Italia, Lloyd Triestino, Adriatica and Tirrenia. The unions were demanding quick renewal of work contracts.

Communist and non-Communist unions in Tuscany called a one- day strike of metal workers de- manding better working conditions in factories.

Railway sleeping car personnel in the Milan area began a 24- hour strike for higher wages.

Arms Deal Discussed by Nixon, Khan

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—The impending sale of "relatively unsophisticated" weapons by the United States to Pakistan was one of the score of subjects President Nixon discussed yesterday with a half-dozen heads of state who paid visits of about 40 minutes each in his office.

The arms deal, the first time in the five years since the Kashmir war that the United States has sold weapons to either India or Pakistan, was a topic of discussion between the President and Paki- stan's President Yahya Khan.

The weapons, with a value of at least $15 million, include ar- mored personnel carriers, 18 F- 104A Starfighter supersonic inter- ceptors and seven B-57 Canberra bombers.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler characterized the weapons as "relatively unsophisti- cated" and said the details of the actual purchase are being worked out at lower echelons.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who did not attend a Sat- urday night dinner at the White House for the heads of state cele- brating the 25th anniversary of the United Nations, spoke out again yesterday against the proposed sale.

"The people of India," Mrs. Gandhi said on a TV program, feel "very strongly on this sub- ject, and I think they have cause to do so, because against whom can Pakistan use these war ma- terials? It can only be against India . . . Therefore this does in- crease the threat to India."

Mrs. Gandhi in Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, arrived here today on a short visit. She flew here from Geneva on her way home from the United Nations General Assembly.

Strike Widens In London Area As Troops Clean Up

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP).—Angry union leaders today struck back at the London district which called in troops over the weekend to clear rotting garbage amassed during the month-long garbage collectors' strike.

The union called out all manual workers for a lightning 24-hour stoppage, adding road sweepers and public lavatory attendants to the ranks of the garbage men and transport drivers already on strike.

Tower Hamlet's council brought in troops Saturday to clear a moun- tain of rotting street-market refuse after sanitation inspectors declar- ed the area along the Thames River a health hazard.

A National Union of Public Em- ployees official, Ronald Keating, said the decision to step up the strike was made in retaliation for the council's use of the troops.

More than 70,000 local authority workers are now affected by the countrywide strike. They are press- ing for a $6.60-a-week raise on basic wages ranging from $33 to $42.

French Post Offices Begin Slowdown

PARIS, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Em- ployees of the state-run post, telephone and telecommunications offices began a slowdown strike today that threatened to delay mail and domestic and interna- tional telephone calls and telegrams to and from Paris.

The communications workers were demanding a reduction of their work week to 40 hours, clas- sification of some workers to higher grades and agreement by the gov- ernment to hire more persons to handle increased work loads in some areas and not to fire tele- phone operators whose jobs have been eliminated by increased auto- mation.

Pompidou Entertains Prince Juan Carlos

PARIS, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Prince Juan Carlos, heir apparent to the Spanish throne, and his wife, Princess Sophie of Greece, were guests of honor today at a lun- cheon given by President Georges Pompidou.

Two French ministers were among the high-level guests who greeted the prince, designated as successor to Generalissimo Fran- cisco Franco as Spanish chief of state. They were Defense Minister Michel Debré and Post and Tele- communications Minister Robert Galley. The President of the Con- stitutional Council, Gaston Palew- ski, also was present. Among the Spanish guests was Foreign Mi- nister Lopez Bravo.

Edward Witkowski Dies; Led Polish Aid

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (AP).—Edward S. Witkoski, 85, who mobi- lized American relief for the people of Poland in two world wars, died here Saturday.

Mr. Witkowski, who came to New York at 15, headed various Polish- American organizations. As a mem- ber of the Hoover Relief Mission to Poland, he collected and distrib- uted food supplies and equipment. He served as president of the Pader- ewski Foundation and other groups.

unda Begins ilding on China ican Rail Line

ES-SALAAM, Tanzania, (AP).—President Kenneth of Zambia today officially construction on the pro- 1,060-mile Zambia-Tanzania Communist China's biggest st prestigious project on the continent.

s speech, Mr. Kaunda said st had, for political reasons, down the railway project s aimed at giving copper- mbia an alternative outlet sea that does not pass white ruled South Africa. hinese first moved into the scussed rail project during an President Julius Nyere- t to Peking in 1965.

is building it and financ- ith an interest-free loan of illion to be paid back over s starting in 1983.

Bids Slam, Tourney Lead

RIL, Oct. 26 (AP).—Defend- npions Italy trounced Fin- -0 in bidding a dazzling leap into the lead of the n Bridge Championships

talians moved up to the m fifth place in the s of the competition for f 172 points, while Poland from sixth to second th an aggregate score of r the 12th round of play. es defeated Great Britain

was third with 167 points ating Portugal 16-4. Swit- the leader for the past two opped to fourth place and nts followed by Austria

New Delhi Embassy Contacts Increase

India, Peking Appear to Seek Accord

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (NYT).—India and Communist China seem to be making cautious gestures to- ward unfreezing their relations, and while there is no sign of the thaw that some optimists are describing, one or two icicles have melted.

The Indian and Chinese military units that confront each other across their barren Himalayan frontier have not been reduced in strength but there has been a gen- eral softening of anti-Indian propa- ganda on the Peking radio.

The Chinese Embassy here is giving more parties and the Indians are sending higher-level officials. The Indians have relaxed the heavy security around the sprawling 30- acre embassy compound—the big- gest in New Delhi. The Indian police guards have stopped check- ing all the guests at the Chinese receptions and similar civilities are reported from Peking.

Trade Cut Off

With Communist China having started to emerge from the diplo- matic cocoon of its Cultural Revolu- tion, the government of Prime Min- ister Indira Gandhi seems interest- ed in improving the climate that has prevailed between Asia's two biggest nations since their brief border war in 1962.

They did not break relations then, but cut off all trade and lowered their diplomatic missions to the level of chargé d'affaires. Until this year, contacts were al- most nonexistent.

Western diplomats see several reasons for India's change in at- titude. One is that China is a huge and powerful neighbor certain to become more powerful as the United States pulls out of Asia, and thus knows that, by improving relations with China, India might take the edge off Peking's growing friendship with the Pakistanis, whom the Chinese have been sup- plying with an increasing amount of arms.

No one here believes there can ever be a return to the atmosphere of the middle '50s when Indians chanted "Indians and Chinese are brothers."

China's moves are less public, but knowledgeable China-watchers feel that Peking might want to neutralize India's friendship with, and military dependence on, the Soviet Union, somewhat as the Indians would like to keep the Chinese and Pakistanis apart.

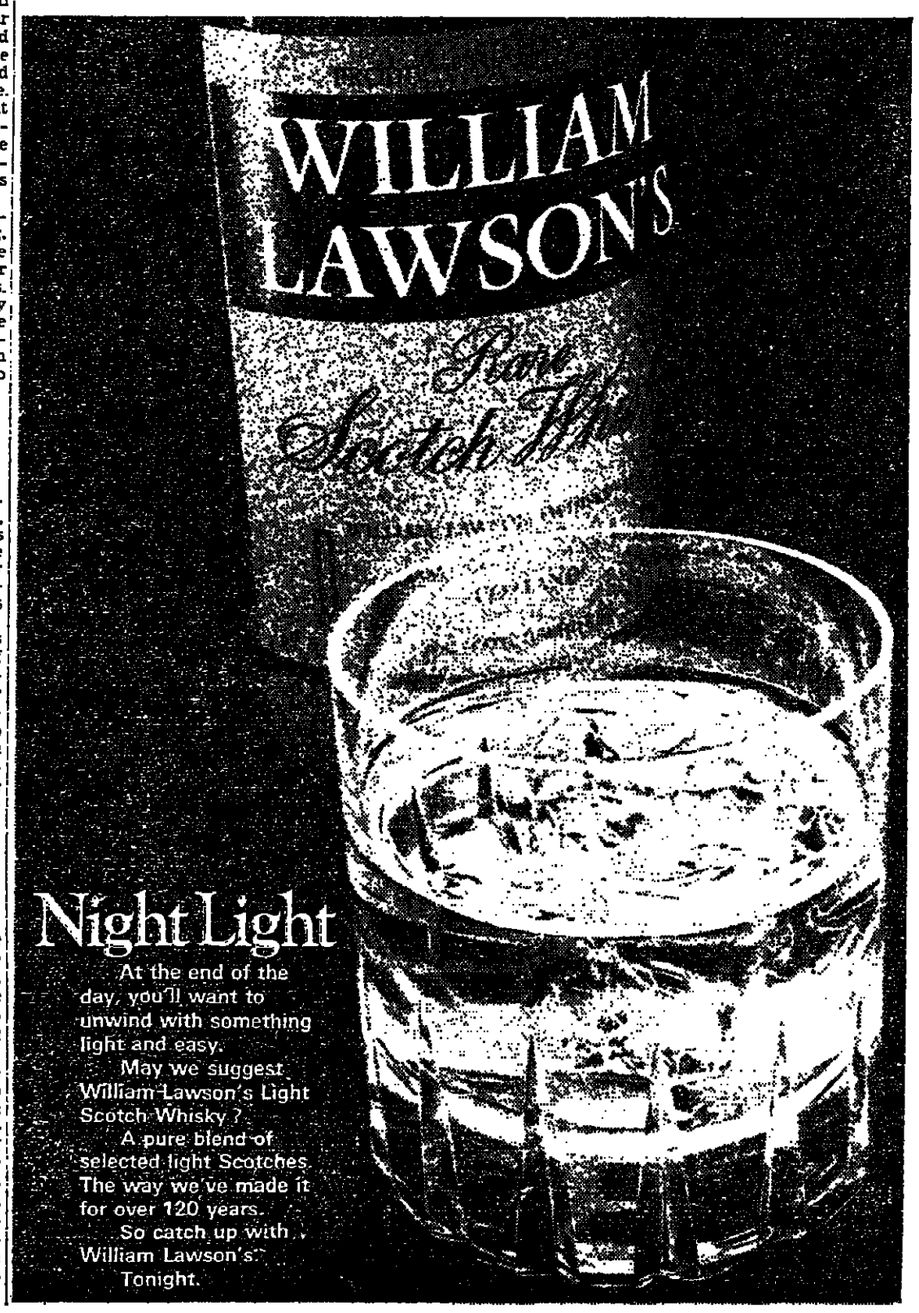
Wants Rapprochement

Already, there are reports that Pakistanis are trying to dissuade the Chinese, and that the Russians are trying to plant doubts about the Chinese with the Indians.

Though the Indian government wants some kind of a rapproche- ment with Peking, it does not want to appear eager—recognizing the political risk of seeming to court a country regarded by the Indian public as a traitorous invader.

The Indian Foreign Ministry has been embarrassed by appearing overeager. At a May Day reception in Peking, Chairman Mao Tse-tung smiled at the Indian chargé, B.C. Mishra, and asked him to convey his good wishes to Prime Minister Gandhi and President V. V. Giri.

Mao's smile caused an inordinate flurry in the press and at the For- eign Ministry here, and Mr. Mishra was immediately summoned home to evaluate its meaning. He re- ported that Mao had conveyed similar greetings to others at the reception, including a Russian gen- eral, and there was chagrin.



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The Great Underwear Problem

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 26.—In English, it's called, crassly, underwear. In French, it comes out, tactfully, as *les dessous feminins*. To quote "The Corset," a highly informative book by Benedict Zilliacus, the lady's intimate wardrobe used "to blossom joyously out into bows and lace, in delightful shades, in sheer tulle." Not any more. Underwear is out.

With this and that new fashion, women, like so many strippers, are gradually shedding this and that piece of underwear and the result is a disaster to the industry.

The other day, a man named Henri Perrier heard that one of the women guests at a dinner party made it a practice to buy a new girdle and bra every week. He leaped across the room and nearly kissed the lady—who didn't understand what had hit that nice man.

Simple. Mr. Perrier had seen a customer. Mr. Perrier belongs to the Perrier family, of lady's underwear fame. His father, Robert, invented *La Gaine Scandale* and has been making the Dior underwear line since 1954.

But things are not what they used to be. "We are registering a 40 percent recession since the beginning of the year." Mr. Perrier said.

It seems it's all the fault of the new fashions. The mini first dealt a fatal blow to girdles. As skirts went up and up, nobody wanted to be caught with all those ugly underpinnings showing. So girls took to wearing tights, or *le collant*, and loved them because they were as pleasant as a second skin.

But now, with the midi, the tights industry is not doing very well. Since legs are hidden by boots and skirts, the girls don't buy new tights often. They wear their old ones, even if they have runs in them, since they don't show.

Then it was the turn of the bra, or *soutien-gorge*, to lose favor. As legs disappeared, the girls had to show something else. So it followed that *la poitrine* would come back and now countless girls go around without a bra. All Paris premières have been full of frankly bra-less girls who are accepted everywhere, including Chez Maxim's. "Can't help it," shrugged Roger, who must be the most fashion-conscious *maitre d'hôtel* in the world.

Fashion editors have pondered over the problem and the French newspaper France-Soir came up recently with a titillating test as to who should or shouldn't wear a bra. You just slip a *crayon* (pencil) under *la poitrine* (breast). If the *crayon* falls, you're in, you can go your happy, bra-less way. If the *crayon* stays, you must wear a bra.

Since quite a few women cannot, after all, pass the pencil test, the industry is trying to recoup by offering transparent underwear. The idea is at least to look as if you're not wearing anything.

Another solution for the industry is to branch out into other directions. That's what Mr. Perrier did when he picked up a contract with Cardin to manufacture men's underwear and that, Mr. Perrier said happily, is doing very well.

But the best bet yet is to go looking after new markets, Mr. Perrier added, in other blessed lands where women are still nice and hefty.

The corset in 1900 advertising.

109,500 at Biennale

VENICE, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—The 35th Venice Biennial International Art Festival, which closed yesterday, was visited by 109,500 people, the organizers announced.

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Geneva Hospital Tries To Add Life to Years

By Naomi Barry

GENEVA.—The room is large, light and cheerful. The view gives on a wooded park. The walls are hung with paintings. A few suggest Jackson Pollock or Matisse. They are unsigned.

This pleasant room is filled with aged men and women, who sit close together, immobile, alone.

Browning's "Rabbi Ben Ezra" comes to mind.

"Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which
the first was made."

An entrancing idea until you look at a body bereft of spirit. "The best is yet to be"? Three hundred frail physical shells between age 65 and 98 are hospitalized at Bel Air, the cantonal psychiatric clinic of Geneva in the department for mentally disturbed geriatric patients. Some are senile. Some have been neurotic and psychotic from youth. Others have broken down, unable to face "The last of life for which the first was made."

Experiment

A year ago, Dr. Maria Feder of Bel Air's Geriatric Clinic introduced a simple experiment. Use collective painting as a possible means to activate sparks smothered by isolation, to attract the totally withdrawn out of torpor into some sort of connection with a world, no matter how limited.

The suggestion had come from an American volunteer, Mrs. Marianne Mayer, a vivacious painter who has taught art to children. Certain professionals scoffed. There is no forgotten talent. These people never knew how to draw or to paint. Some of them no longer even know how to write. But Mrs. Mayer recalled the childhood warmth of a family sitting around a farmhouse table in Wisconsin.

Prof. Julian de Ajuriaguerra, the Spanish-born medical director of the clinic, is the kind of a doctor who will try the uncharted: "In psychiatric work, the great danger is being static. If it doesn't work, we stop."

Hungarian-born Dr. Maria Feder, *chef de clinique* of the Geriatric Department, synthesized one of the basic aims, "Not only to add years to life, but life to years."

The sessions take place once a week and last for one hour and 20 minutes. Ten patients are encouraged to go to a table on which has been set a large slab of bristol board. Reluctance is overcome by gentle persuasion. Nonparticipants are coaxed into watching, even with vacant eyes. Those with brushes in their hands seem frightened. This is not so abnormal. Empty space is a nightmare to any creator.

Nurses and volunteers mix the paints. "Come help me cover the paper," cajoles the monitor. Nobody moves. "Me, I don't know anything about painting," mutters an elderly woman.

Mrs. Mayer flourishes an explosion of yellow. "My brush is lonely here. Can you bring a bright color to be its friend?"

Tentative Move

A bird-like hand makes a tentative advance and draws back. Mrs. Mayer places her own hand on the timid fingers, transmitting the fluid of her own life force. Together the two hands produce a cloud of orange. A passing nurse picks up a brush and dabs a shocking-pink heart. Here everything is permitted, the contribution of all present.

An old man and woman begin to bicker. She has encroached on his space. They have been in the same ward for four months and never before exchanged a word.

Sometimes a theme is given. Paint spring, a circus, trees, the *fête de Genève*. The patients have been placed in front of various situations in the hope that some impressions will register to later pass from brain down through the hand onto paper.

"Everybody paint a wagon," said a young art teacher. Some are recognizable. Others, barely identifiable, nonetheless, have a naive charm.

"Where is the door for the animals to go in?" The teacher outlines the door and windows. It is now 25 minutes since the session began. A tiny woman, who had been as resistant as wet sand, asserts herself. "This is my part." She paints a wobbly staircase to the door.

The patients are invited to change places, take another seat. The emerging painted world is in orbit. The scene is different, with people moving and reacting.

The picture is finished and hung for inspection.

Above: detail of the patients' painting of a fruit market. Right: a monitor's hand guides a patient's in using a squeeze bottle of color.

One woman shakes her he scornfully. "I only like classi painting. Rembrandt."

A nurse asks a patient she had worked on the pictu "I made the people who he come to watch the circus." S is proud.

A small man, smiling, sh points to a wild animal who h left the path. "He is very you He was just born this mor ing."

Before the next Thursd session, some apathy will cre back. This is no miracle cu For a while, however, there an unmistakable stirring.

A few months ago, a yo doctor was married. It was of the patients who sugge the present. A collective pa ing. It was a fantasia of sl bering forgotten joys... flo birds, bouquets, a bride.

MUSIC IN GERMANY

Avant-Garde in Donaueschingen

By Paul Moor

DONAUESCHINGEN. — For anyone concerned with or interested in music's avant-garde, the little Black Forest town of Donaueschingen (pop. 10,700) has a legendary reputation. Before the Nazis put an end to artistic freedom and experimentation, this annual weekend of avant-garde works played an important part in the careers of Kurt Weill, Paul Hindemith, and a number of other important composers.

After the Third Reich collapsed in 1945, one man did more than any other to reestablish the international importance of the *Donaueschinger Musiktage für Zeitgenössische Tonkunst:* Heinrich Strobel, formerly a champion of the avant-garde as the Berliner Börsencourier's music critic, who in 1933 had voluntarily quit Germany for France rather than divorce his Jewish wife. The death of Mr. Strobel on Aug. 18 this year understandably cast quite a pall on this year's meeting, which as usual brought together a crowd of musicians and critics from all over Europe for what has long since become for most of them an annual autumn reunion to close Europe's round of festivals.

Heinrich Strobel exercised an inestimable influence on postwar musical creation in Europe and, indirectly, in the entire world. He early recognized the magnitude of Pierre Boulez's gifts and repeatedly brought him to Donaueschingen both as a composer and conductor. Boulez established residence in Baden-Baden largely due to Strobel, who spent most of the year there as musical director of the Southwest German Radio. Strobel also figured importantly in furthering the early careers of Stockhausen, Nono, Berio, Penderecki, Kagel, and a long list of others today known and established throughout the world.

His detractors—in the main those more attracted by topality than by post-Webern serialism—fulminated about *Verstrobelte Musik* and they did have a point. The annual Donaueschingen programs consisted almost entirely of the world premieres of works commissioned by the Southwest German Radio—i.e. by Heinrich Strobel. Such a commission brought with it great kudos; it meant, to a large extent, that its recipient had arrived. Young composers who covered a Donaueschingen commission composed, understandably with the personal tastes and prejudices of one gifted but fallible human being. Heinrich Strobel, in mind—hardly a salutary situation.

Unfortunately and ironically, this year's *Musiktage*, the last planned by Strobel, assayed an unusually high percentage of waste.

A promised world premiere of a work called "Actions," commissioned from Krzysztof Penderecki for Alexander Schlippenbach's anarchistically free-jazz group called the Globe Unity Orchestra, made the first program seem promising, but upon arrival one found a furious little slip of paper in the program saying that Penderecki, "in spite of repeated assurance," had failed to deliver the work on time. The program began with a completely non-jazz "Madrigal" by Roman Haubenstock-Ramati for unaccompanied mixed chorus, performed to perfection by the casually dressed Vokalensemble Kassel conducted by Klaus Martin Ziegler. The complex score made formidable demands upon the singers' sense of pitch, but they solved the problem with tuning-forks, slung round their necks, which they discreetly employed whenever a difficult entrance confronted them, as frequently happened. The work commanded attention in spite of a text consisting of largely meaningless phrases.

There followed a sort of happening, almost entirely bereft of any kind of sound remotely associated with music of any kind. The program named Wolfgang Dauner responsible.

Schlippenbach, who comes from a noble family, has beautiful long blond hair and wears faded blue jeans on stage, closed the afternoon with something called "Globe Unity 70," in which everybody played as loud and fast as possible almost all the time, with no perceptible relationship among the various instruments. The evenin fered more of Schlippen cacophonous racket, and Sun Ra and his Interg Research Arkestra, which sented what one might ca to-date corn.

The concert Ernest Bou ducted with the Sout German Radio Orchestra ed with Heinz Holliger's "7 ma," which featured stert sounds from the players, tically amplified. In sp the curious sound-material, its inevitable association coughing and spitting and at times, of the death-ratt proved a fascinating, som moving experience.

Luis de Pablo's "Heteroge offered an odd, indecisive ture of styles, plus quota from Tchaikovsky and Dv and seemed to me a cou ously experimental but e tially unsuccessful effort l talented composer who has where proven one must him seriously; the aud booed the work vociferous

Carlos Roqué Alsina hoke his "Überwindung" with sight gags as a ten-foot A horn propelled on a roller-s

Alfons and Aloys Kontr gave Karlheinz Stockhau "Mantra for two Pianist dazzling world première pe mance, but the work struck me as an overblown, begotten mixture of inspir excruciatingly boring n tiveness, imaginative brill and downright cheapness this choked and stra through some fiendish tronic infernal machine the composer had had esp ly manufactured for this It lasted 62 long, long, minutes, interrupted only by the Kontarsky bro standing up for a mome bark a few incomprehe monosyllables, to no app purpose.

Miss Makarova Nureyev Danc

LONDON, Oct. 26 (Re —Soviet ballerina Natalia karova and fellow defecto dolf Nureyev danced to before an invited audienc night with a strict se guard on the doors.

The two stars, both for of the Leningrad Kirov B were being filmed at the don Coliseum for a B Broadcasting Corp, tele program to be shown at C mas.

Miss Makarova, 29, w out of the Kirov Ballet it was performing in L early last month. Mr. Nu broke away from it in nine years ago when Mis karova was still a young ber of the corps de ballet

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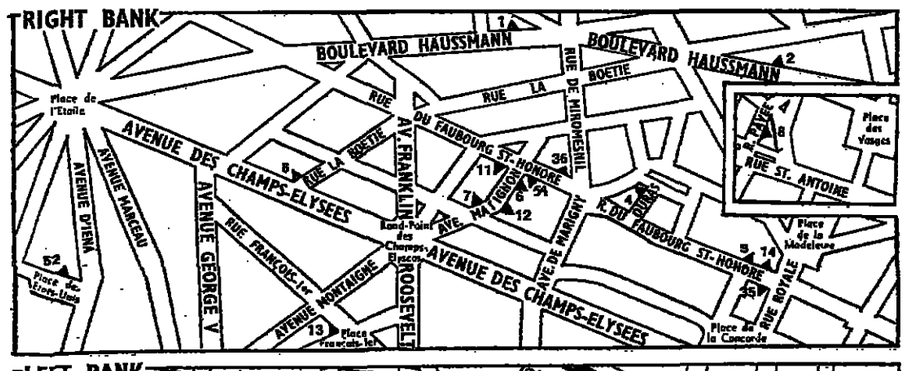

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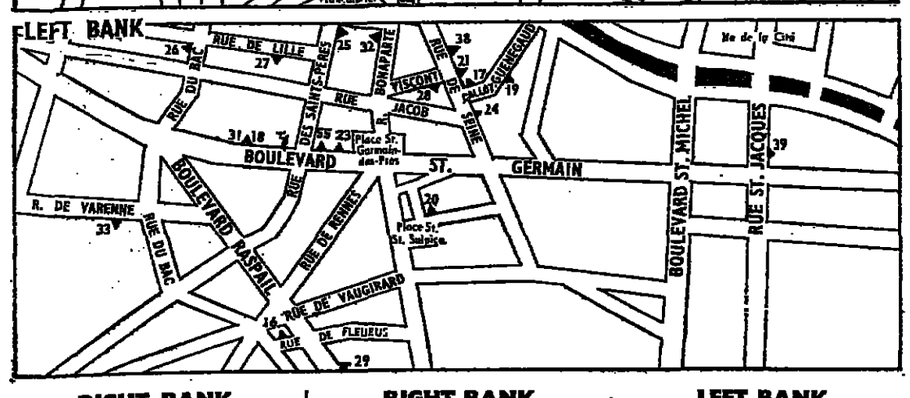

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PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1970

aconda Ore ghts in Peru y Be Split

rnment, Japanese May Participate

H.J. Maidenberg

Peru (NYT).—Anaconda riving to retain its m- properties in Peru by its holdings with the mili- rnment here and Japanese

a plan being worked up te here, Anaconda would oughly 40 percent of its rde concession in southern he revolutionary govern- ould have a like share cost, and Dawa Iron and Japan would obtain 20 in return for financing the operations on the copper

lan, according to sources the continuing negotia- s shocked the billion-dol- gn-owned nonferrous min- stry here.

Dominant Firms

lominant factors in this industry are American and Refining and Cerro hey fear that the Ana- rmula will set the pace for stry hard-pressed to sur- ler the increasingly na- c pressures of the right- litary government here.

also a matter of survival conda, estimated to have percent of its mining as- eighboring Chile where a has become president. military leaders have al- ized all important agri- lands, nationalized the troleum company and in- themselves as a growing in most industrial sectors. nilitary has ordered all s in the vital mining in- o double their capacity or propriation. The cost of ut at more than $1 billion. ave also ordered that all d concessions, such as ia's Cerro Verde, be put eration or revert to the few weeks ago, American g turned back its Michi- concession in northern the two-week-old Govern- ining Co. saying that it ot raise the more than llion needed for develop-

ida has had its Cerro ncession for 50 years, but in no position to supply nds. But unlike American and Cerro, who have rich Peru, Anaconda has tra- y concentrated on its huge mine in Chile and has no on here.

r than lose its concession Dec. 31 deadline, Anaconda the share-out agreement. ould put up the $50 to $80 needed to commence Cerro perations and get ore.

Anaconda Warning

DON, Oct. 26 (AP).—C. Jay on, Anaconda chairman, developing nations here to- t state takeovers of mining es were speeding copper nent in politically stable

arkinson told a meeting of us metal producers that ization "will at the same d to discourage the invest- capital and the indispens- hnology that goes along ital in less inviting areas."

e Gold Price ots Upward

DON, Oct. 26 (AP).—rice of gold jumped 70 m the free market here orning to a new high year of $39.15 an ounce, ropped back in profit- to an afternoon fix 30 an ounce.

ers say the recent rise ce has come in fairly rading marked by in- industrial demand and upplies. They say there evidence of a wave of tive buying such as that sent the free market o $43 an ounce in early

Cocoa Killed Bank, But Who Won?

The following is the first of two articles by Louis B. Fleming on the failure of United California Bank's 58-percent-owned subsidiary in Basel.

By Louis B. Fleming

BASEL.—There was one big loser in the collapse of the United California Bank branch here, but at least two possible winners.

The loser was the parent bank, United California Bank of Los Angeles, now committed to pay up to $40 million to UCB-Basel creditors.

The possible winners are two brokerage firms, one in Lausanne and one in London, that handled the lion's share of the cocoa dealings that accounted for more than $16 million of the loss.

And there may be more winners, hidden now by the screen of secrecy erected by Swiss investigators and bank auditors. The local prosecutor may know, but he has not said yet whether:

- Any of the seven Swiss bank officials he took into custody last month benefited personally from the bank's wheeling and dealing.
- Non-bank interests, in collusion with officials within the bank, profited from the loss.

The Snowball Effect

When the investigation began in September it looked like a classic case of mismanagement and a directorship that kept plowing more money into bad deals to try to rescue a snowballing deficit.

"Now, the more we look at the case, the more likely it seems that we will turn up something more serious," an insider says.

Charges of falsification of bank records will almost certainly be filed against bank officers. But chief investigator Carl Wunderlin says he probably will not be able to file formal charges for another month, or until Ernst and Ernst completes an exhaustive audit.

There were losses in investments in stocks and other commodities, but it was cocoa that accounted for more than half of the greatest bank loss in Swiss history, currently estimated at about $33 million.

Plunge Carefully Planned

And the evidence suggests that the plunge into cocoa was no accident. It was carefully planned by the Swiss unit in anticipation of the bank's sale to UCB-Los Angeles and there is a lingering suspicion in the cocoa trade that UCB-Basel operated as part of a syndicate which succeeded, at least temporarily, in influencing cocoa prices.

In the weeks immediately preceding UCB's purchase of Salik Bank in May, 1969, two UCB-Basel employees canvassed London brokers seeking extraordinary credit and margin terms for future trading.

But the dealings, at least 99 percent of them, did not take place until after the new ownership gave the bank the name of one of the most respected U.S. banks, and with it "virtually unlimited credit" and no questions asked of the parent bank.

One of those making the rounds in London was Victor Zurmuhle, London trade sources could not remember the name of the other.

'We Didn't Know He Was Fired'

Mr. Zurmuhle was dismissed in September, 1969, four months after the UCB-Los Angeles takeover, for unauthorized commodity purchases. In January, he went to work for Altco in Lausanne, one of the two major brokers for UCB-Basel.

"We didn't know he had been fired," an Altco official said when Mr. Zurmuhle was taken into custody. "We thought there had just been a difference over policy."

The presence of Mr. Zurmuhle in the Altco office did not keep UCB-Basel business away, an Altco official said.

The other big broker was Lomcrest in London. No figures have been given for the number of cocoa orders they handled. Paul Erdman, who ran the UCB-Basel operation until its collapse, said other brokers were also involved.

But the total for brokers' fees alone could top $1 million. Commissions for the open contracts held by the bank 13 months ago, the only officially published accounting, would alone have amounted to $350,000.

The Cocoa Ramifications

Commodity experts disagree on two possible ramifications of the case:

- Could UCB-Basel have done it alone?
- Could cocoa losses be parlayed deliberately into someone's gain?

A number of brokers are convinced that UCB-Basel operated in a syndicate—perhaps "with origins," one Swiss broker said, referring to the West African nations, notably Ghana, Nigeria and the Ivory Coast, where most of the world's cocoa is grown.

There is also the possibility that brokers could have put together syndicates or operated themselves with cocoa purchases on their own accounts.

It may never be possible to determine this, however, for the dealings are registered in the names of the brokers at the clearing-house and there is no public record of the name of the actual owner of each contract.

© Los Angeles Times

Tool Orders In U.S. Jump 43.5% in Sept.

But Industry Remains 'At Recession Level'

By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—New orders for U.S. machine tools rose 43.5 percent in September from the August level, but there was little cheering among tool builders. As one industry spokesman remarked, "the August orders were at a disaster level; we rebounded in September to the recession level."

The orders are a closely watched indicator of the spending intentions of industry. Many surveys have indicated that spending for machine tools and other manufacturing equipment is headed for a decline because of the general softening of the economy.

In Washington yesterday, the National Machine Tool Builders Association reported that new orders in September were $67 million, up from $46.7 million in August. However, the total in the latest month was down 38.9 percent from the September, 1969, level.

Last month's orders from foreign customers were at the lowest level of the year, $9.9 million and down from $13.9 million in August.

Domestic orders totaled $57.1 million, a sharp advance from $32.3 million the month before.

In the first nine months of 1970, orders were $728.2 million, barely half the total in the first three quarters of 1969, when they came to nearly $1.4 billion.

French Refuse U.K. Transition Suggestions

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 26 (AP).—French Foreign Minister Robert Schumann today sharply opposed the British plan for entering the European Common Market in two stages—one for industry and one for farming. There can be only one transition period, Mr. Schumann said.

He spoke on the eve of a formal negotiating session with Common Market candidates. Britain wants a three-year transition period for industry and six years for agriculture.

The Six agreed today on a common budget for 1971 of $2.88 billion—93 percent of it for farm programs.

Most Prices Drift Lower

Gold, Silver Stocks Glitter on Wall Street

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Gold and silver stocks glittered as the brightest issues on Wall Street today. Selected tobacco and oil stocks also gleamed with gains.

But generally it was another day of downward-drifting prices on the New York Stock Exchange. There was no gold-rush fervor either in the volume total, as turnover on the Big Board limped along at 9.2 million shares.

After displaying token gains in the first 90 minutes of trading, the Dow Jones industrial average slid gently lower to finish at 756.43 with a decline of 2.95. This indicator is hovering just about where it was two months ago.

The General Motors strike, entering its seventh week, continued as a prime depressant. Shares of the nation's biggest manufacturing concern felt the pressure first-hand, falling 1 1/8 to 70 7/8 as a big loser among the blue chips.

American Telephone, down 3/8 to 42 3/4, ranked as a small loser in the blue-chip category. Ma Bell has rung up four straight fractional declines since the company disclosed plans last week to market $500 million in debt securities.

Four leading gold stocks posted their highest prices of 1970, reflecting developments in London, where the free-market price climbed to its loftiest level in more than a year.

Registering 1970 highs on the Big Board were: Dome Mines, up 2 1/2 to 67 1/2; Campbell Red Lake, up 2 1/2 to 33 1/2; Homestake, up 1 3/8 to 27 3/4, and American-South African, up 1 3/4 to 49 1/4.

In a market that remained sensitive to earnings and dividend news, Campbell Red Lake made its brisk advance despite reporting substantially lower net income for the latest 9 months.

Observers said that the rise in silver issues might have gotten some impetus from the golds, but that mainly the silvers appeared to reflect an increase in the commodity futures market.

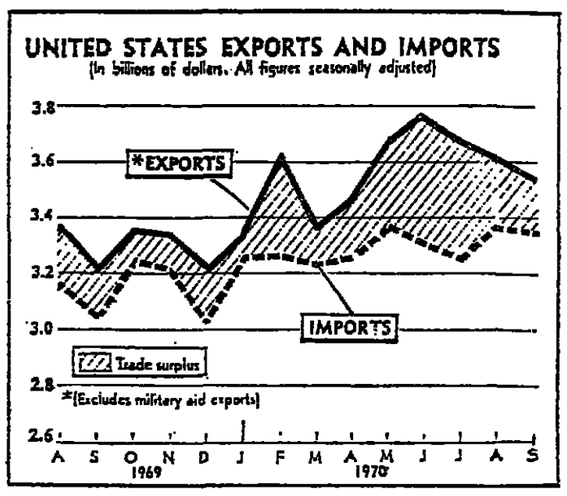
Oil issues provided the only two gainers on the active list. Ashland Oil rose 2 5/8 to 28 3/4, while Natomas added 3/4 at 51. An Ashland subsidiary is associated with a group headed by Cities Service—up 2 to 45 7/8—that reported a show of oil in a well being drilled in the Java Sea.

Natomas, which traded as high as 53 3/4, also gained after reporting the testing of an oil well offshore Indonesia.

Westinghouse was up 3/8 to 63-1/2. The company announced revised terms for its acquisition of Longines-Wittnauer, which was up 2 1/2 to 26 1/2 on the Amex.

Most Amex stocks finished lower. The index slipped 03 to 22.08.

Franklin Mint, recently reporting improved earnings, was up 2 5/8 to 41 5/8 and Prairie Oil Royalties tacked on 1 3/8 at 11 1/2.



U.S. Trade Surplus Shrinks For Third Straight Month

By Frank C. Porter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (WP).—Imports declined less than exports and the U.S. merchandise trade surplus shrank for the third straight month in September, the Commerce Department announced today.

The decline was moderate, however, and prospects remained hopeful for a 1970 surplus of more than $3 billion, the highest by far in three years.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, exports were down 1.9 percent from August to $3.54 billion while imports slipped 0.7 percent from August's record total to $3.33 billion.

This left an export surplus of $194 million compared to $237 million in August, $441 million in July and $466 million in June.

For the first nine months, the surplus reached $2.469 billion, a big increase over the $751 million recorded for the same period last year. Should it reach $3 billion this year as expected, it will mark a strong rebound from the anemic $837 million for 1968 and $1.3 billion for 1969.

The figures have been cited by liberal trade advocates as evidence that the U.S. export position is strengthening and protection for domestic manufacturers contained in the foreign trade bill now awaiting House action is not needed. Advocates of the bill point to the declining export surplus of the past three months as evidence that such protection is needed.

This was the 20th consecutive month in which the nation's exports exceeded the value of its imports, but the surplus was the lowest since March's $165.4 million.

Indiana Standard 9-Month Net Off

CHICAGO, Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Standard Oil Co. of Indiana reported today a 5.5 percent slide in nine-month earnings, despite a 5.8 percent climb in revenue.

Exact third-quarter figures were unavailable, but indicated results, comparing first-half and nine-month returns, showed 1970 earnings just over the $84 million of the 1969 quarter, while revenue rose 4.5 percent to $1.12 billion.

Indiana Standard chairman John E. Swearingen said operations were at record levels in the 1970 nine months, with net production of oil and natural gas liquids up 6 percent, sales of natural gas up 7 percent, and refined products sales up 5 percent. Chemical products sales rose 3 percent, he added.

Nine Months	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	3,418.0	3,230.0
Profits (millions)	243.7	257.8
Per Share	3.53	3.64

Boeing

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 26 (Reuters).—Boeing Co., the troubled U.S. aerospace giant, reported third-quarter earnings today sharply improved from the loss in the 1969 period, which makes it appear to be on the comeback trail.

The firm said revenue in the quarter was up a whopping 64 percent.

The third-quarter results cut the slip in nine-month earnings back to 5.7 percent while revenue jumped 30 percent.

Boeing Co. said the projected "near term" market for the 747 has been reduced and it is expected that fourth quarter earnings will be "at a low level." Other factors included expenditures in support of new business activities, a falloff in government business and interest charges on substantially increased borrowings.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	913.2	556.2
Profits (millions)	4.40	—3.99
Per Share	0.20	—
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	2,707.5	2,086.9
Profits (millions)	17.36	18.41
Per Share	0.80	0.85

American Hoist & Derrick

Nine Months	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	157.6	143.8
Profits (millions)	1.33	2.29
Per Share	0.24	0.56

Arthur G. McKee & Co.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	53.3	39.6
Profits (millions)	0.11	0.02
Per Share	0.12	0.02
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	140.1	117.0
Profits (millions)	1.03	1.48
Per Share	1.08	1.51

Arvin Industries

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	44.5	46.4
Profits (millions)	1.42	1.74
Per Share	0.52	0.64
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	121.9	124.9
Profits millions)	2.31	4.29
Per Share	0.84	1.58

Budd Company

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	125.07	134.25
Profits (millions)	—3.45	0.05
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	379.44	406.41
Profits (millions)	—5.1	7.17
Per Share	—	1.14

Cleveland Electric Illuminating

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	63.9	55.5
Profits (millions)	13.85	11.75
Per Share	0.78	0.71
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	235.6	213.9
Profits (millions)	49.84	44.92
Per Share	2.94	2.90

Del E. Webb

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	68.7	75.9
Profits (millions)	1.34	1.63
Per Share	0.16	0.19
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	207.5	191.8
Profits (millions)	3.47	3.90
Per Share	0.41	0.45

Easco Corp.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	44.3	44.4
Profits (millions)	1.21	1.06
Per Share	0.43	0.37
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	134.05	131.2
Profits (millions)	4.53	3.65
Per Share	1.64	1.30

ESB, Inc.

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	74.29	69.07
Profits (millions)	2.19	2.37
Per Share	0.40	0.43
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	140.05	131.64
Profits (millions)	2.95	4.36
Per Share	0.54	0.80

Fieldcrest Mills

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	58.43	56.73
Profits (millions)	2.57	2.7
Per Share	0.73	0.76
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	148.61	147.78
Profits (millions)	4.81	5.37
Per Share	1.36	1.52

Fuqua Industries

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	80.4	72.3
Profits (millions)	3.03	2.47
Per Share	0.46	0.37
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	233.7	223.9
Profits (millions)	5.33	8.49
Per Share	0.79	1.30

GAF Corp.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	161.2	156.68
Profits (millions)	3.15	4.7
Per Share	0.16	0.28
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	440.18	443.11
Profits (millions)	8.91	13.25

G.D. Searle & Co.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	49.77	39.47
Profits (millions)	7.75	6.84
Per Share	0.56	0.50
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	146.4	117.81
Profits (millions)	22.46	20.53
Per Share	1.63	1.50

General Host

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	68.02	64.4
Profits (millions)	—0.65	—4.95
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	157.56	147.3
Profits (millions)	—5.12	—5.98

Lear Siegler

First Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	127.1	133.1
Profits (millions)	4.42	4.94
Per Share	0.26	0.31

McLouth Steel Corp.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	53.6	54.4
Profits (millions)	—3.32	—0.16
Per Share	—0.93	—0.04
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	154.0	162.9
Profits (millions)	—7.08	0.97
Per Share	—1.98	0.27

Murphy Oil Corp.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	69.45	59.7
Profits (millions)	3.02	1.59
Per Share	0.60	0.28
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	197.35	178.6
Profits (millions)	6.3	4.54
Per Share	1.20	0.80

National Can

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	110.7	108.3
Profits (millions)	6.27	6.57
Per Share	0.84	0.90
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	277.8	263.2
Profits (millions)	11.74	12.04
Per Share	1.57	1.66

Parke Davis

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	78.9	72.76
Profits (millions)	5.11	4.60
Per Share	0.34	0.31
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	217.97	204.47
Profits (millions)	10.73	14.43
Per Share	0.72	0.97

R.R. Donnelley

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	85.16	79.93
Profits (millions)	5.4	5.15
Per Share	0.28	0.26
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	238.39	219.53
Profits (millions)	15.43	15.15
Per Share	0.80	0.78

Schering Corp.

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	68.1	58.3
Profits (milions)	10.31	8.55
Per Share	0.64	0.53
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	188.3	161.9
Profits (millions)	24.70	20.25
Per Share	1.53	1.26

Texas Instruments

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	189.3	216.2
Profits (millions)	6.13	7.49
Per Share	0.56	0.68
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	632.4	604.9
Profits (millions)	23.48	23.12
Per Share	2.13	2.11

Union Oil of California

Third Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)	545.1	501.8
Profits (millions)	26.40	33.60
Per Share	0.72	0.98
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,586.2	1,475.4
Profits (millions)	79.40	103.80
Per Share	2.16	3.05

Texaco Net Correction

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Earnings at Texaco Inc. rose an average of three cents a share in each of the first three 1970 quarters, as shown in a table printed in the weekend editions of the International Herald Tribune. The text of the story erroneously said they had slipped.

BACHE & CO. OVERSEAS S.A.

Take pleasure in announcing the election of

Mr. GIUSEPPE TOMÉ

as Administrateur-Délégué

and of

Mr. BERNARD WIDMER

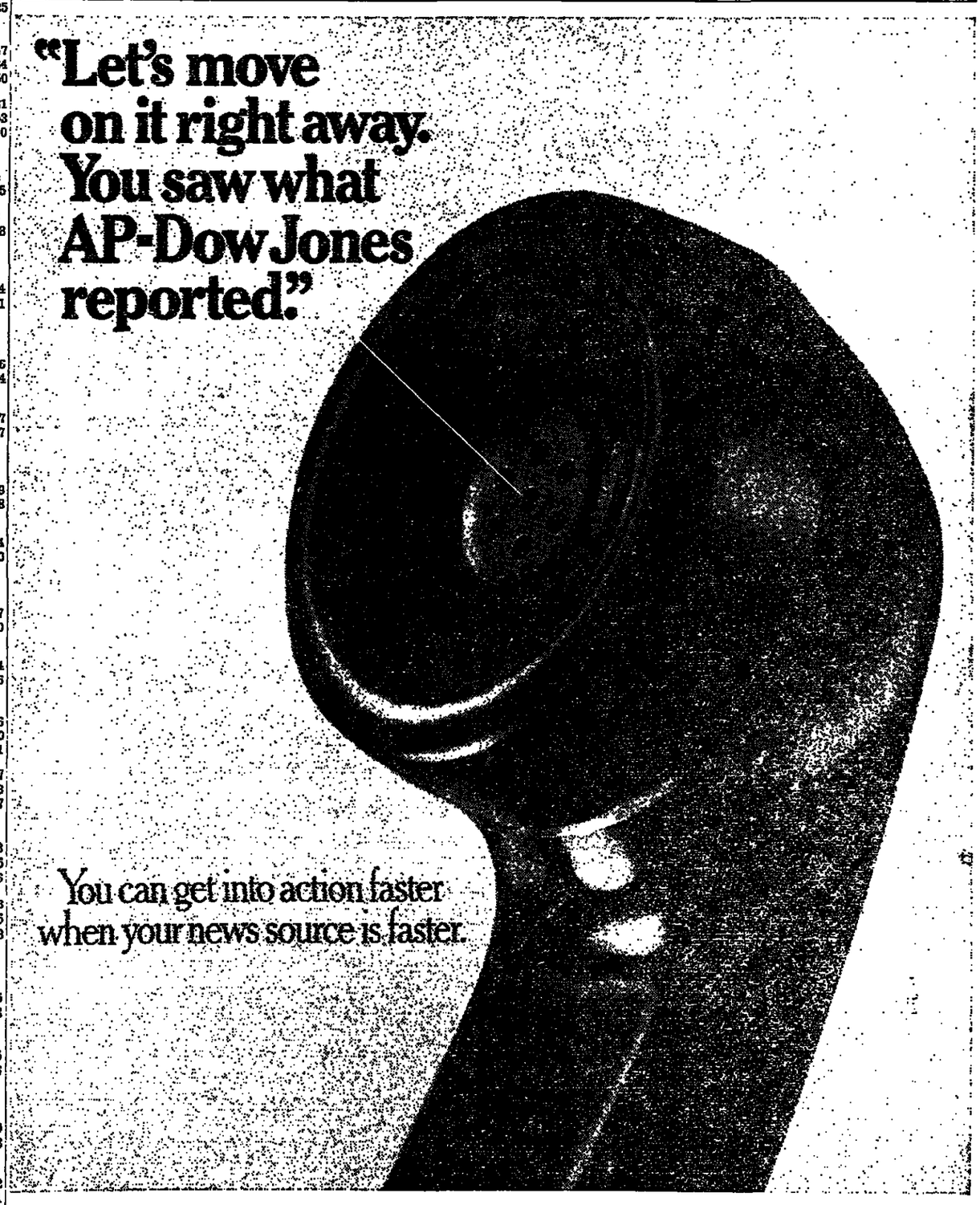
as Vice-President and Manager

of his Geneva Office

40 Rue du Rhône

1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland.

Tel.: 264398.



AP-DOW JONES FINANCIAL WIRE

First with investment news of first importance

83-86 Farringdon Street, E.C.4, London.
Telephone: 01-353-1515

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅜	9¼	Abacus .74i		4	12¼	12¼	12	12	
78½	56¼	AbbtLab 1.10		242	67½	67⅞	67	67½	
51½	35⅝	ACF Ind 2.40		27	42¾	44⅛	42¾	43½	+1
24	13¾	AcmeCleve 1		9	13⅞	14½	13¾	13¾	—⅛
46	36	Acme Mkt .75		5	41	41	40½	40¾	—⅛
76¾	11⅞	AdmEx 1.24a		47	12⅞	12¾	12½	12⅝	—1¼
75⅛	8½	Ad Mills .20		15	13⅞	13¾	13⅛	13½	—⅛
62	21	Address 1.40		94	27⅞	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
14⅞	6½	Admiral		19	8½	8½	8	8	—⅝
45⅞	32⅞	AetnaLif 1.40		1007	40⅛	40¼	37⅛	37¼	—3
19	6	Aguirre Co		16	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
39⅝	19	Aileen Inc		22	32⅝	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
48¾	33⅝	Air Prod .20b		5	45⅝	45¾	45½	45½	—⅛
127½	102½	Air Pd pf4.75		16	120	120	120	120	—⅛
20⅞	12½	Air Red .60a		43	17½	17⅞	17⅝	17½	—⅛
11½	3¼	AJ Industries		68	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
33¾	24½	Alcoa 1a		76	29⅞	29⅞	29¼	29¼	—⅛
18½	14⅝	Ala Gas 1.10		8	15	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
27	9½	A'aska Inters		121	23⅝	23⅝	22½	22⅝	—⅝
43⅝	25¾	AlberloC .28		x170	35½	35¾	36½	36½	+⅞
12¼	8	Albertsns .36		11	11½	11½	11¼	11½	—⅛
27⅞	19½	AlcanAlu 1.20		114	21	21½	20⅝	21	
23⅝	17	AlcoStand .20		36	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—⅝
25⅞	14½	Alexanders .30r		14	22½	22⅝	22½	22½	+⅛
13½	4½	Alleg Co .10e		51	9¼	9½	9	9	—⅛
35⅝	27½	AllegLud 2.40		25	28	28½	28	28½	+⅛
46½	35⅞	AllegLud pf 3		11	37½	37¼	37⅛	37¼	
22½	17⅞	Alleg Pw 1.32		65	19½	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
28	16½	AlliedCh 1.20		118	18⅛	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
28	23¼	Alld Main .40		3	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	—⅝
43⅝	20½	AlldMill .75b		3	24½	24½	24	24	
32⅝	11½	Allied Pd .68		35	14½	14⅝	14¼	14½	—½
32¼	17⅞	AlliedStr 1.40		14	21⅝	22	21½	21⅞	—½
14½	4⅝	AlldSup .15p		27	7⅝	7½	7½	7½	+¼
27	12⅞	Allis Chalm		28	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	—⅛
23¼	13	AlphaPC .42e		6	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	—⅛
74	47	Alcoa 1.80		62	53	53½	52¼	52¼	—⅛
27	20½	AmalSug 1.60		7	25⅝	25½	25¼	25¼	—⅛
20⅞	7½	AMBAC .50		29	10⅝	10⅝	10	10	—⅜
24⅝	15⅝	Amer Es 1.20		3	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+⅜
43⅝	31	Am Es pf2.50		1	37	37	37	37	+½
43½	20	Am Hess .22r		371	43¾	45	43⅝	44¼	+1⅛
96	48	AmeH pf3.50		149	95½	98⅞	95½	98¼	+2⅜
65	34	AAirFlltr .80		129	57⅛	58	57⅛	58	+ ⅛
31⅞	15	Am Airlin .80		62	18⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+⅞
15⅝	8⅛	AmBaks .05e		39	15¼	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
40¼	29½	ABrands 2.10		279	40⅛	40¼	39⅞	40	+ ⅛
39¼	19⅝	AmBdcs 1.20		37	26	26	25½	25½	—⅞
45¾	34	Am Can 2.20		41	40¼	40⅝	39¾	39¾	—⅛
24⅝	21½	ACan pf 1.75		14	24	24	23¾	23¾	—½
14⅝	6½	Am Cem .45p		21	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
29¾	21	A Chain 1.60		13	25⅝	25⅝	25	25	—1
26	15⅛	ACrySug 1.40		9	21⅛	22	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
62	54½	A Cry pf 4.50		z100	56½	57	56½	57	+2
32¾	21	AmCyan 1.25		118	30¼	30½	30	30¼	—⅛
20½	16⅝	Am Distill 1		1	18⅝	18⅝	15⅝	18⅝	
31⅝	19½	ADistTel .30e		111	24⅝	26	24⅝	26	+1½
10½	6½	Am DualVest		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13¾	11	ADuel pf.84a		5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—¼
32	22	AmElPw 1.64		211	24½	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+⅛
21⅛	7⅝	Am Exp Ind		79	12½	12½	12	12	—⅛
66	59	AExInt pf6.66		210	56½	56½	56½	56½	
24⅝	11	AGenins .50		24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
36¼	22½	AGnin pf1.80		9	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
15⅞	9½	AmHoist .70		82	9¾	9¾	8⅝	9½	—⅝
71⅞	51⅛	A Home 1.60		282	63⅞	64½	62⅝	63⅝	+1½
47½	26⅝	Am Hosp .24		394	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—½
17½	7	AmInvest .50		11	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	
40	30¼	AMetClx 1.40		58	33	33½	32½	32½	—⅜
97	85⅝	AMetClx pf 4		2	90⅞	91¼	90⅞	91¼	
11½	5⅞	Am Motors		135	6½	6⅝	6½	6½	
42¾	30⅝	ANatGas 2.10		103	42½	42⅞	42½	42¾	+⅛
14¾	6	Am Photo .12		44	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
99½	37½	AResDv .23e		x69	55⅝	x55⅞	54⅛	54½	—⅞
24½	14½	Am Seating 1		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
24⅝	12½	Am Ship .60b		2	21¾	21¾	21½	21¾	—⅛
36⅝	21¼	A Smelt 1.90		252	26⅝	26¾	26⅛	26¾	
48⅝	27⅝	AmSuAir .20		133	47⅛	49⅝	47½	49¼	+1¾
		AmSAir fn.70		4	43½	44	43½	44	
57⅝	26½	Am Std 1		28	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34¼	—⅛
103	60½	AmStd pf4.75		15	100	101½	100	101¼	+1⅛
38½	12¼	Am Sterll .48		16	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
33	22	A Sugar 1.60		39	32	32	31½	31⅞	—⅛
45½	35	ASug pfA2.65		2	44½	44½	44½	44½	—¼
9¾	8	AmSug pf .68		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
13	7⅛	AT&T wt		451	7½	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
53⅞	49⅝	Am T&T 2.60		705	43	43¼	42¾	42¾	—⅜
11⅝	8½	AmWWrk .56		x16	11	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
16½	13½	AW Brit 1.25		2320	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
19⅝	7	Am Zinc		10	8½	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
25½	13	Amerco .60		13	20	20	20	20	
21⅞	8⅝	AmHess .60a		28	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	12	
27¼	16⅝	AMF Inc .90		198	26¼	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+½
50⅞	23½	Amfac .80		36	35	35	35½	35½	—½
57¼	41	AMP Inc .38		19	51⅞	52	51½	51⅞	+⅛
48½	12½	Ampex Corp		130	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	—⅝
29¼	24½	Amsted 2.40		8	31	31¼	31	31¼	+⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Amtel .32		20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
32¼	19½	Anacond 1.90		255	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	—⅝
44⅝	21¼	Anch Hock 1		14	26	26	25¼	25¼	
20⅝	13	AncorpNSv 1		11	17	17⅛	16⅞	17	—¼
40½	27½	And Clay 1.20		12	34⅝	34⅝	33½	34	
26¼	10⅝	ApacheCp .25		20	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
36⅞	20⅛	ApcoOil 1.37t		109	36⅛	36⅛	35	35	—1
26⅛	11⅝	APL Corp		10	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
21	8⅝	APL pf B.50		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—⅞
118	74⅛	ARA Svc 1.06		38	109½	110½	109	108½	+½
42½	15½	ArcotaN .10e		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+⅛
36½	23	Arch Dan 1		20	35	35⅝	34½	35⅛	—⅛
22	18⅝	ArdMPSvc 1.08		28	18¾	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Arlans DS .20		49	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
29⅛	19½	ArmcoSl 1.60		123	21½	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
29¾	24	Armco pf2.10		22	27½	27⅞	27½	27½	—⅛
48½	38	Armour 1.60		2	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+⅛
62	51½	Armr pf 4.75		3	54½	55	54¼	55	+ ⅜
25⅝	21¼	ArmstCk .80		472	26⅝	29	28⅛	28⅛	—½
55½	47	ArmCk pf3.75		30	50	50⅝	50	50⅝	+1¼
43	24	ArmRub 1.60		5	31	31¼	31	31¼	+½
20½	13	Aro Corp .90		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—⅝
26½	17¾	Arvin Ind 1		6	24⅛	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
25⅝	17	Ash.d Oil 1.20		897	25	28⅛	23¾	26¼	+2⅝
54	39	AshOil pf2.40		3	54	54	53½	53½	+1½
14	6¼	Assd Brew		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
45¾	26¼	Asd DG 1.20		9	34½	34½	34½	34½	
12	5⅞	AstTrain .05p		14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅝	12⅝	Athlone Ind		36	14⅞	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
25	19½	AtlCtyEl 1.34		18	19⅞	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
90⅝	44⅞	Atl Richfld 2		366	55⅞	56	55½	55½	—½
54	46	AtlRch pf3.75		100	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	—½
153	75	Atl Rich pf 3		2	93¾	94	93¾	94	—½
61	33⅛	AtlRch pf2.80		56	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—⅛
21½	18½	Atlas Chem 1		50	21½	21½	21	21	—½
43⅝	27⅝	Atlas Corp .50		13	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	
12⅛	6	ATO Inc .08d		40	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
16⅞	6⅝	Aurora Prod		37	8⅝	8½	7⅞	8⅝	—⅛
13⅛	8½	Automtn Ind		59	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
25¼	9	Avco Cp .60e		43	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—½
53¼	25	Avco pf3.50		x59	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—⅝
42¼	24¼	Avery Pd .20		49	30½	30⅝	30½	30½	
13⅝	6⅛	Avnet In .80p		52	7½	7⅝	7⅛	7½	
61	31¼	AvPet pf2.50		1	38	38	38	38	
79⅞	59½	AvonPd 1.10		189	75	77	75	76⅝	+⅛
.15	8⅛	Aztec Oil .73t		26	13⅞	14	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛

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1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
30⅛	12⅞	Babck W .50		29	20¼	20¼	19¾	19¾	—½
24¼	13⅛	BakrOilT .25		35	23	23	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
32½	25¾	Balt GE 1.82		27	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+⅛
60¾	57½	BalG pf3.40		x50	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	+⅛
19⅛	6½	BalgPnt .15p		30	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	—⅛
22¼	19½	BalgP pf1.25		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅝
38	18⅛	Bk of Cal 1.84		5	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	+⅛
53½	37¼	Bank of NY 2		33	41½	41⅝	41½	41⅝	+½
70⅞	55⅛	Bank Tr 2.84		8	58⅞	59	58⅝	58⅝	—¼
50½	23⅝	Barb Oil 1.50		2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	—⅜
56⅛	29½	B FadeR .25		9	42½	42½	41⅞	42⅛	+⅛
15⅝	10	Basic Inc .80		14	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅝
14	6⅝	Bates Mfg		9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
7¼	10⅛	Bates Mf pf 1		5	16	16	15¼	15¼	—¼
26	8⅝	Bath Ind		75	15½	15½	15	15	—⅝
62	28	Bathin pf2.50		2	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	—⅝
29¾	27⅛	BauschLb .80		13	41¼	41¾	41	41½	+½
35½	19½	BaxtrLab .10		619	23¾	23⅝	23⅛	23½	—⅜
12⅛	9⅝	BayukCig .50		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
57½	33½	Bearings 1		4	36	36	36	36	
39½	23⅛	Beat Fds 1		92	32⅛	32⅛	31½	31⅞	
51½	19	Beekman .50		39	25¼	25⅝	24½	24½	—⅜
69¼	27⅝	Beet Dick .30		32	35	35½	35½	35⅝	—¼
19¼	8	Beech Air .75		24	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—½
34⅝	10⅛	Belco Pet .50		113	18⅝	20⅛	18⅝	19⅞	+1
27¾	23½	Beldell 1.60		4	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅛
22½	13	BeldngH .60b		10	15½	15½	15	15	—⅜
57⅝	22⅛	Bell How .60		51	33	33¼	32¾	33	
15	5⅛	Bell Hlfxfcn		10	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
27¼	14½	Bellnis Co 1		84	19	19	19	19	—½
34⅝	20½	Bendix 1.60		45	24⅞	24⅝	23¾	23¾	—⅝
58	38⅛	BenBlk pf 3		2	42¼	42¼	42	42	—¼
52¾	31	BeneficCp 6.40		141	45⅝	45¾	44⅝	44⅝	—⅝
55	34	Benefl pf3.50		1	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼	—2¼
58	47	Benefl pf4.50		230	54½	54½	54½	54½	+½
79¾	55½	Benefl pf4.50		9	71¾	71⅝	69¾	69¾	—2⅝
33	26¼	Benef Sof2.50		x149	30½	30½	30	30½	
13⅞	4⅝	BeneMed		112	6⅝	6⅝	6	6	—⅛
		Benguet fn		11	5½	5⅞	5⅛	5½	
18⅛	5⅛	Berkey Pho		13	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛	
6¾	2⅛	Bermec Corp		281	2⅝	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
30⅝	21	Beth. Stl 1.80		352	21¼	21⅝	21	21	—⅛
58⅞	29	Big Three .60		47	45⅞	45⅞	44⅛	44⅛	—⅞
52	29½	Black Dck .88		78	51½	52½	51½	52½	+1½
23½	10⅛	BlairJohn .48		8	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—⅝
68½	37⅛	Block HR .36		103	64	64	63	63½	+1½
47½	26½	Blue Bell 1.20		6	45½	45½	45½	45½	
131	86½	BluBell pf4.75			1 126	126	126	126	+4
18⅛	8¼	Bobbie Brks		15	14	14	14	14	
31⅞	12	BoeingCo .40		50	15½	15¾	15	15½	+⅛
72⅞	40	BoisCas .25b		197	47½	48¼	47½	48¼	+⅜
12	3⅞	Bomb Ind .07		9	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅝
26	17⅞	Borden 1.20		52	22½	22⅝	22	22	
26¾	18⅛	BorgWar 1.25		74	23⅞	23⅝	23	23	—⅝
14⅝	9⅞	Bormans .80		14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
37⅛	30⅝	Bos Edis 2.24		110	34⅝	34⅝	33¾	34	—⅛
24⅞	9½	BcNrfds Inc		19	10⅝	10½	10	10	—⅜
11½	6¼	BrainlAir .50		29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
59⅝	43¼	BriggsS 2.40a		9	49½	49½	49¼	49¼	
75¼	47½	BrlstMy 1.20		172	55⅝	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛	+1½
45¾	34	BrlstMy pf 2		2	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	—⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Brit Pet .43e		63	11	11½	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
		Br Pet fn.43e		26	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
32¾	21½	Bwy Hale 90		51	29½	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+⅞
43⅝	32	BdwyHal pf 2		24	35½	35½	35½	35½	
28⅝	23¾	BrkWy Gl .60		16	26⅛	26½	26⅛	26½	+⅛

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27½	21⅝	BklynUG 1.72		13	23¼	23¼	23	23	
10⅝	3	Brown Co		3	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	
17¼	8⅛	BrwnSharp .20		6	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾	—⅛
36	21¼	BrwnShoe 1.50		3	32	32	32	32	
19⅝	9⅞	Brunswk .10		141	19	19	18⅝	18⅞	—⅛
26½	14¾	BucyEr 1.20		219	25¾	25¾	25⅛	25½	+⅛
18¼	6	Budd Co .20		73	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
64⅞	40⅞	Budd Co pf 5		2999	53¾	53¾	52	53½	—1½
7⅞	3⅝	Buds F pf.60		10	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
19	6⅛	Budgt In .48p		9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
57	27	BuffForg 1.10		5	34	34	34	34	
38½	13¼	cBulova W .60		34	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	—⅛
14½	6⅛	Burk Ramo		53	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	—¼
43¾	28⅛	BurlKR pf1.50		8	29¼	29⅝	29½	29½	—½
42½	32½	Burl Ind 1.40		28	39⅞	40	39¼	39¼	—⅝
41⅞	20⅝	BurlNor 1.77e		80	30	30¼	30	30	—⅛
87½	57⅞	BurlNor pf.55		6	63⅝	64½	63⅝	64⅝	
23	12⅝	Burndy .70		2	16½	16½	16¼	16¼	—⅛
172¾	78⅝	Burrghs .60		250	112	113⅝	111⅛	113	—¼

C

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
41	28	Cabot Cp .70		33	36⅝	36⅝	36	36	
16¼	5	Cadence Ind		12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
11⅝	5	Cal Finanl		34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22¾	7½	Callahn Mng		229	11⅝	12½	11½	11½	+1⅛
31⅛	15⅝	CambRL .45a		155	31½	34	31½	33½	+2½
34⅞	24⅝	CambSp 1.10		52	29½	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
8¼	3⅛	Cam Brew		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
79½	48⅞	Can Pac 3.20		14	60⅝	61	60⅝	61	—⅛
23½	13	CanalRd 1.10		3	15	15	14¾	14¾	—½
38½	19½	Can G Beet		39	27½	28½	27½	28½	+⅜
57½	37	Cárbrtn 1.50		6	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—½
14⅛	9⅛	Carlisle .60		9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—½
68½	53	Carlo CaOil 5		x100	58	58	58	58	+½
33⅞	21½	CaroPLt 1.40		37	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22½	
28	20	CarpTcH .60		9	24	24⅛	24	24	
39⅞	26½	CarrierCp .60		412	31½	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	—⅜
32⅛	25⅝	CarrGn 2.10b		3	30	30	29⅞	29⅞	—½
35¼	11	CarterW .40a		63	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
30⅝	20	CastleCR .60b		8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅝
44⅞	30	CatérTr 1.20		65	34⅝	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	—⅜
8⅝	3⅛	CCI Corp		32	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
23	14⅞	Ceco Corp .50		15	16½	16½	16	16	—½
64½	46⅞	CelaneseCp 2		128	54⅛	56⅛	54⅛	56	—½
59½	49	Celan pfA4.50		4	53½	53½	52⅝	52⅝	—¼
48	7½	Cencd Ins .30		58	33⅝	34¼	33	33½	—⅝
19	7½	Cent Fdy		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
24⅝	20	Cen Hud 1.48		6	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	—½
24½	19	Cen Illt 1.44		3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—⅛
64	55	C Illlt pf4.50		250	60½	60½	60½	60½	+1½
19½	14⅛	CenIIPS 1.20		39	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
25	18⅝	Cent La El 1		x31	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+⅜
17⅞	14⅝	CenMPw 1.16		20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅜
45⅝	34⅝	Cent SW 1.90		x10	42¼	42¼	42	42	+⅛
33	19⅝	Cent Soya 1		x73	24½	24¾	24	24	—½
22⅝	15⅝	CenTelU .90b		90	17½	17½	17⅛	17½	+⅝
29¼	17⅛	Cerro 1.60b		62	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅛
26⅝	14⅛	Cert-teed .80		12	20½	20½	20	20	—⅝
24	11⅞	CesshaAir .40		23	14	14¼	14	14	
18½	5⅛	Chadbrn Inc		58	7⅛	7⅝	7	7	—⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Chadbn pf.63		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
29¼	19⅝	ChampS 1.20		19	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27½	—⅛
49½	32½	CharlerNY 2		22	36½	36⅝	36¼	36¼	—¼
58¼	37½	ChaseMn 1.80		77	45½	45½	44	44½	—⅜
31¼	27½	cChseMTr .63e		70	30⅝	30⅝	30	30	
29⅛	10⅝	Checker Mot		15	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅝
14⅝	6⅛	Chelsea .24		12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
28⅝	19½	Chemetron 1		25	25	25	25	25	—⅛
67½	45½	ChemNY 2.60		39	58⅞	58⅞	58½	58½	—⅛
13⅞	4⅝	Chemwy .20b		27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
34½	22½	Ches Va 1.60		1	26⅛	26⅛

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
20		GamS pf1.40	45	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅛
18½		Gannett .48	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
22		GardDen 1.20	13	33	33⅛	32	33⅛	+ ⅛
13½		Garlock .80	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞		Gateway Ind	37	6½	6½	6½	6½	
9½		GCA Corp	102	11	11	10¾	10½	— ⅛
11⅛		Gemini Cap	12	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
9½		Geminin .66g	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
16		GnAlmv 1.73e	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛		GAmOil .60b	49	39	39⅛	39	39⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛		GATren 1.60	12	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
61		GATrn pf2.50	2	44	44	45½	45½	— ⅛
19⅛		Gen Banc .56	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
14⅛		GnCable .80	305	20½	21⅞	20½	21⅛	+ ½
78⅛		Gen Cig 1.20	2	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
14½		GnDevel .32f	22	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
16½		Gen Dyn .50g	52	20⅛	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	
10⅛		Gen Elec 2.40	396	86½	87⅛	85⅞	86⅞	+ ½
7½		Gn Firep .42e	6	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
16½		Gen Fds 2.60	55	78	79	78	79	+1½
6⅞		Gen Host	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11½		Gen Inst .20f	71	16⅛	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
3½		Geninstr pf 3	1	35	35	35	35	+ ⅞
5⅛		Gen Mills .88	181	30½	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅛
7		GMills pf1.75	1	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅛
81½		GenMot 2.55e	444	71⅞	72	70⅞	70⅞	—1⅛
77½		G Mot Spf 5	4	71½	71½	71½	71½	+1
18½		G Mot pfD3.75	7	52	52⅛	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛		GenPCem .80	58	23⅛	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ½
16⅛		GPubUt 1.40	106	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
6		Gen Refract	3	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	
22		Gen Sig 1.20	8	53⅛	53½	53	53	— ½
77⅛		Gen Sig pf 4	4	94⅛	94⅛	94	94	
8½		GenStling .40	32	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
20⅛		G Tel El 1.32	329	24½	22	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
30½		GTelEl pf2.50	53	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
15⅛		GTel pfB1.32	x458	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅞		Gen Tire 1b	247	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
21⅛		Genesco 1.70	14	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
7⅞		Genstar .70g	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21½		GenuinPt .75	2	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
38⅛		Ga Pac .80b	190	53⅛	54⅛	53⅛	54	+ ½
54½		GaPac pfl.84	7	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
6⅞		Gerber 1.20	42	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛		GettyO 1.05e	82	70	70	69	69	—1
15⅛		Getty pfl.20	28	15⅛	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
7½		GiantPC .62e	4	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	
11⅛		Gibralt Fin	20	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
6		GiddLew .20p	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
37		Gillette 1.40	57	42⅛	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	— ⅛
23⅛		Gimbel Br 1	66	31⅛	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	
25		Glass Inc	37	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	— ⅛
5		Glen Alden	29	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
35		GlenAld pf 3	2	48½	48½	47½	47½	— ½
22		GlenAl pf2.25	2	30	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
7½		Global Marin	65	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅞
19⅛		Globe Un .40	44	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛		Goodrich 1.72	143	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
21		Goodyear .85	139	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
10		GordJYa .24	4	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
18⅛		GouldInc 1.40	11	30⅛	31	30⅛	31	
20⅛		GraceCo 1.50	129	27⅞	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
22		Granby 1.60	2	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
22⅛		GrandUn .46	24	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
10		GranInc .31i	19	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛		Graniteville 1	7	17⅛	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
26⅛		GraniW 1.50	28	44⅞	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
17		GrayDVRG 16.16	7	14⅛	14⅛	23⅞	23⅞	
27½		Gt A&P 1.30	57	25⅛	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛	
11⅞		GtNorIr 1.25g	2	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
14⅛		GtNoNek 1.40	6	44⅛	45	44⅛	45⅛	
21⅛		GtWFin .80b	6	24⅛	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	
10⅛		GtNN pfA.40	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛		Gt West Fin	118	21	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
13⅛		GtWnUnit .90	32	21⅞	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛		GWUn pfl.88	15	19⅛	19½	18⅛	19	
6⅞		GtWeshIn .56	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7⅛		GreenGnt .96	8	22	22½	21⅞	22	— ⅛
7⅞		GreenSh 1.20	20	28	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ½
3		Greyhound 1	87	15⅛	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
7		Groller .90	21	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
12⅛		GrummnCp 1	63	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17½	
18⅛		GHLfHid .40e	12	27⅛	27⅛	27	27	
42½		GMAOh 2.80a	11	64⅛	65	63⅞	63⅞	—2⅞
21⅛		Gulf Oil 1.50	402	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ½
5⅛		Gulf Resrces	70	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛		GulfRes pf.20	15	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
14⅛		GtRes pf1.20	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
18		GulfStaUt .96	305	20⅛	20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛
62⅛		GulfSU pf5.08	230	63⅛	y63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	
9½		GulfWind .50	94	16⅛	17	16½	16½	
42		GulfW pf3.50	1	70	70	70	70	+2⅞
35⅛		GulfW pf3.87	5	41½	42	41½	42	+1
52⅛		GulfW pf5.75	5	56	56	55	55⅛	— ½
6		Gulton Ind	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛

H

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
23		HalliPri 1.60a	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
30		Halliburt 1.05	79	38½	38⅞	38	38⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛		HamWat .25f	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17		Hamm Pap 1	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛		Hammnd .40	24	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
19⅛		Handlmn .68	145	28⅛	28⅛	28	28	— ½
15⅛		Hand Har .72	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ½
9½		Hanes .50	58	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
17⅛		HanesMk 1.30	44	44⅛	45	44½	44½	— ½
23⅛		Harcourt 1	39	37⅛	38⅛	37	38	+ ⅛
16⅛		Harris Int 1	20	49⅛	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛		Harsco Cp 1	7	17	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
6⅛		HartSMrx .80	44	21	21	21	21	— ½
5⅛		Harv Al 1.20	4	16⅛	16⅛	16½	16⅛	— ⅛
28⅛		Hawll El 1.44	2	26½	26⅛	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛		Hayes Alb 1	14	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6⅛		Hazeltine	19	8	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛		HCA Ind .10p	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8½		HeclaMin .17r	123	26	27	25⅞	27	+1⅞
18⅛		Heinz HJ 1	28	35	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅞
7⅛		Helene Curt	6	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	
13⅛		Heller Int .60	326	19½	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
13½		Helme Pds 1	3	15⅛	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
10⅛		HelmrhP .20	15	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ½
2⅞		Hemisph Cap	14	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞		Hemilnc .62e	17	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23½		Herc Inc .75e	72	36⅛	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞	— ½
21⅞		HershFd 1.10	9	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
28½		Heublein .85	16	43⅛	43½	43⅛	43½	— ⅛
19⅛		Hew Peck .20	107	27⅛	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—1
6⅛		High Voltage	29	9⅞	9½	9⅛	9⅞	
24⅛		HiltonHotel 1	14	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
28⅛		Hobart 1.20	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛		HoerniWal .90	7	23½	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
4½		Hoff Electrn	10	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
19⅛		Holiday Inn .22	41	33½	34⅛	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
13		HollySug 1.20	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
16⅛		Homestke .40	228	22	23⅞	22⅛	23⅞	+1⅛
65⅛		Honeywl 1.20	624	79½	79½	76⅞	76⅞	—2½
18		Hoov Bl 1.20	4	20⅞	21⅞	21	21	+ ⅛
23½		Host Intl .36	44	25⅞	25⅞	24½	25	— ⅞
8⅛		Houd Ind .80	17	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛		Houg Miff .40	34	15½	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
29⅛		HousehF 1.20	90	38⅛	38⅛	38	38	— ⅛
93		HousF pf4.40	2	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	— ⅛
35		HousF pf2.50	10	44⅛	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ½
45⅛		HousF pf2.37	7	57⅛	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛	+ ½
34		HoustLP 1.20	28	40⅛	40⅛	40	40½	
42		HoustNGs .80	27	49⅞	50	49⅛	49½	— ⅛
39		HouGa pf1.50	34	49	50½	49	49	+ ½
11⅛		How John .24	58	18½	18⅞	18	18	— ⅛
11		Howmet .70	96	17⅛	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
71½		Hubbrd 1.42a	23	21⅛	21⅛	20½	20½	— ⅞
9⅛		HudBay 1.20	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ½
8⅛		Hugh Hat .40	1	9⅛	9⅛	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
3		HuntChm .12	13	17	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛

I

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
4⅞		IdahoPw 1.60	7	28½	29	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛		Ideal Bas .60	36	13	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
8⅛		IdealB pf4.75	1	64½	64½	64½	64½	—3⅞
4⅛		Ill Cent 1.14	38	26½	26½	26½	26½	
6½		Ill Cen pf3.50	7	46⅛	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛		Ill Power 2.20	24	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞	36	
7		Imp Cp Am	53	10⅞	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
2⅛		INA Cp 1.40	248	30½	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—1
3		Income Capit	13	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
9⅛		InCCum .90e	4	9½	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
4		Indian Hd .80	17	21⅞	21⅞	21	21⅛	— ⅛
7		IndplsPL 1.50	22	22⅛	22½	22⅛	22½	
2⅛		Indst Nat .90	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	
7		IngerRand 2	38	38	38⅛	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
1		IngRd pf3.35	10	32½	33⅞	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
4⅛		Inland Stl 2	50	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½	— ⅛
4⅛		Inmont .27p	57	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7⅞		Insilco .70b	74	14	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
1½		Inspir Cop 3a	21	39⅛	40	39⅛	39⅛	— ½
4⅛		Interco 1.10	15	36	36⅛	35⅛	35½	— ½
5⅛		IntrlKinc 1.80	8	23½	23½	23½	23½	
9⅛		IBM 4.80	197	29⅞	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅛
1		Int Ch Nucir	37	44⅞	45½	44⅞	45⅛	— ⅛
7⅞		IntFlaFr .50b	44	63	63⅞	62⅞	63⅞	+1⅛
		Int Harv 1.80	143	24⅛	24⅞	23⅞	24	— ⅛
⅛		IntHold 1.43e	x11	13½	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
⅛		Int Indust	239	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12½	+ ⅛
		Int Ind pf1.70	21	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅛
⅛		Int Minr	82	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
		Int Mng .30e	111	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅞
⅛		Int Nick 1.28	135	43⅞	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	
⅛		Int Pap 1.50	95	35⅛	35⅞	35	35½	— ⅛
⅛		Intl Rectif	3	7	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
½		Int T&T 1.85	293	43	43⅛	42⅞	43	— ⅛
		IntT&T pfD 4	2206	141½	141½	141½	141½	—1
		ITT pfl 4.50	10	80	80	79½	80	+ ½
		IntT&T pfJ 4	1	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ½
½		IntT&T pfK4	11	75	75½	75	75½	+1½
⅛		IntTStN 2.25	214	54	54⅛	53½	54	— ⅛
½		Int Util 1.40	53	32⅛	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
⅛		Int Util A	24	34⅛	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅞
		Interpace 1	2	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
		Interpce pf 5	2	80½	80½	80½	80½	+1⅛
⅛		Int Brand .90	8	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅞
		IntersPw 1.24	7	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½	
		InterstStr .40	440	15½	15½	15	15	— ½
⅛		Iowa Beef	35	22	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
⅛		IowaElL 1.30	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
⅛		IowaIlG 1.38	x12	19⅛	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
⅛		IowaPLt 1.40	26	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
⅛		IowaPSv 1.36	8	19⅛	19⅞	19	19	— ⅛
		Ipco Hosp .34	18	22⅛	23	22	23	+ ⅛
		ITE Imp .60	46	22⅞	22⅞	21	22	— ⅞
		Itek Corp	119	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅞

J-K

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
		JacksnAtl .24	23	9½	9⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅞
		JackAtl pf.40	4	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	
		Jantzen .60b	4	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
		JapanFd .86e	28	10⅞	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
		JapFd fn.06e	6	9½	9⅞	9⅛	9½	
		JeffnPilot .80	35	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
		JergensA .50	5	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
		Jewel Co 1.50	9	49⅞	49⅞	49	49	— ⅞
		Jim Walt .40	81	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	
		JKINJApfl.60	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
		JohnMan 1.20	448	35⅛	35⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
		John John .32	101	55	55⅞	55	55⅞	+ ⅞
		Johns Svc .80	11	28⅞	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
		JohnSvc pf 2	1	53	53	53	53	+1½
		JonLogan .80	3	52⅛	53⅞	52⅛	52⅞	+ ⅛
		JoneLau .34p	34	19⅞	19	18⅞	19⅞	+ ⅞
		JonesAL pf 5	220	49½	49½	49½	49½	+1⅛
		Jorgnsn 1.30	x3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
		Josters .70	68	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ½
		Joy Mfg 1.40	132	44	45⅞	44	44⅞	+1⅛
		Kaiser Al 1	32	29⅞	29½	29⅞	29½	+ ⅛
		Kals 66pf4.75	3	69	69	69	69	—1
		KalsAl pf4.12	1	57½	57½	57½	57½	
		Kal 4.75pf2.37	z10	34½	34½	34½	34½	—1
		Kals Cem .80	13	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
		KalsC pf2.50	4	43	43	42½	42½	
		KanC PwLt 2	11	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅛
		KC PL pf4.50	z40	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ½
		KC Southd 2	3	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ½
		Kan GE 1.40	11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
		KanPwL 1.26	9	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	— ⅛
		Katy Ind	8	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
41⅛	22⅛	Kaud Brd .20	x72	38⅞	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	12½	KaweCk .20b	12	13⅞	14	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
32⅛	15⅞	KayserRo .40	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅞
52⅛	31	Keebler 1.20	15	49⅞	50	49½	50	+ ⅛
32	9⅛	Keller Ind .40	8	17⅞	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	— ½
22½	19	Kellogg .90	22	20½	20⅞	20	20	
30	15⅞	Kelsey 1.20	8	24⅞	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
47	24½	Kendall .40	15	33⅞	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛	
35⅛	19⅞	Kenmart .80b	16	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
84	39½	Kennecott 2.40	166	38⅞	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	10	KvFrCrk .10	74	15⅞	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	23⅛	Ky Util 1.56	18	25⅛	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
71⅛	39	Kerr Mc 1.50	37	101⅞	101⅞	99	99½	—2½
29	18⅛	KeyCon 1.20	8	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅞
46⅛	15	KiddeCo 1.20f	74	21⅛	21⅛	20	20	— ⅞
95	35	Kidd pf A2.30	5	44½	45½	44½	45½	+1
34⅛	26⅛	KimbCk 1.20	158	31½	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	11½	KingsOil .40	36	22	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅛
36	20⅞	KinneyNS .25	27	29	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
70⅞	41	Kinney pf1.25	7	58	58	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
50	28	Kirsch Co 1	4	39½	39½	39½	39½	
49⅞	28	KLM A 1.11e	39	46⅛	47⅛	46⅛	46⅞	— ⅛
49⅛	25⅛	KnightN .50e	3	38⅛	38½	38⅛	38⅛	
30⅛	15½	Koehrng 1.20	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	23½	Koppers 1.60	65	30⅞	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
60	49½	Koppers pf 4	220	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Koracorp Ind	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
41	31⅞	Kraftco 1.20	126	38	38⅞	38	38⅞	— ⅛
39	33⅛	Kresge SS .44	112	37½	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+ ⅞
34⅞	31⅛	Kroehler .20	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
35	23	Kroger 1.30	x113	32⅞	33⅞	32⅞	33	+ ⅛

L

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
22	19	Lac Gas 1.48	9	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Lamm Seas 1	19	17½	17⅞	17⅞	17½	— ⅛
18	13	Lane Bry .45	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
40	22⅛	Lanv Rhy .68	69	34	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
31		Lanvin pf.80	65	43	43	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	4½	LarrosSt .15p	3	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
21⅛	10	Lasr Sles .60	62	12⅞	13	12½	12½	— ⅞
33⅛	29½	LearSg pf2.25	21	33½	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
15⅞	7	Leasco Data	152	13⅞	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
48⅛	16½	LeaSD pf2.20	x51	24⅞	24⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	14½	Lagsany .50b	13	20	20	20	20	
28	14⅛	LeadsNor .50	49	24	24⅛	24	24⅛	
21⅞	10	Leesona .40	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅞	LehPCorp .40	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
21⅛	14	Lehn Ind 1.10	13	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
21⅛	13⅛	Lehman 1.70e	23	17⅞	18	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
11½	7½	LeverFd Cap	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ½
12	9⅞	LevFinc .75a	2	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
11⅛	3½	LFC Financl	19	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞	
22⅛	6⅛	LFE Corp	18	9⅞	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	29⅛	LibOwl 1.90p	29	32	32⅛	32⅛	32	
77	40½	LibOf pf4.75	2	67	67	67	67	— ½
18½	5	Libb McN L	45	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
13⅛	5	LibertyCp .20	6	16	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Liberty Ln 1a	20	14⅛	14½	14½	14½	
17⅛	12	LibyLn pf1.25	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛

American Stock Exchange Trading

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10¾	6½	AberdnMf	.40	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼—	¼
7⅛	3⅛	AberdnP	.13t	4	5	5	5	5+	⅛
6	2¾	Acme Hamil		4	3⅛	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
5⅛	2½	Acme Prec		5	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
15⅛	5	Admiral Intl		5	7	7¼	7	7¼+	¼
14¼	3⅞	Aerodex Inc		2	5⅛s	5¼	5⅜	5⅜—	¼
13⅝	4½	AeroFlow	.30	3	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
15¾	9⅝	Aerojet	.50a	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
17⅛	6½	Aeronca	.10e	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
10⅞	4⅜	AerosolT	.51t	4	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
14⅛	9¾	Afill Hosp	.40	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	¼
13	3½	AIC Photo		7	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞+	½
4⅝	1⅜	AIM Cos		18	2⅛	2¼	2	2 —	¼
3½	1½	Airlift Intl		26	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
16⅞	5	AirpaxE	.05p	19	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7⅛+	½
15¼	8½	Alrwick B	.25	x2	11⅛	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
29⅞	16½	Ajax Ma	.50e	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
39⅞	20	Alan Wd	1.60	1	23½	23½	23½	23½—	½
12	4½	Alaska Airl		23	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅛
14¾	5⅛	AlbaWald	.24	52	6⅝	6⅝	5⅞	6 —	¼
8⅛	3	Aldon Ind		1	5	5	5	5	
18¾	15	AlisonM	1.16e	7	16½	16⅝	16½	16½+	½
14⅝	10	Allegh Airl		10	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
9⅛	6	Alleg Airl wt		2	7	7	7	7 —	⅛
10½	3½	AllegCorp wt		19	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½—	½
27½	9	Allen El	.32t	12	14	14⅛	13¾	14 +1	¼
16⅝	7¾	Allan T	.52c	15	15½	16¼	15½	16¼+1	
11½	2½	Allied Art		7	4¾	4¾	4½	4½	
15½	7⅝	Allied Contl		2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
22¼	12⅝	AlrightAu	.60	7	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞	
6⅝	2⅝	Alpha Indust		8	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾—	¼
9⅞	3¾	Altamil Corp		10	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
56	46½	Alcoa	pf3.75	z150	48	48	48	48 —	½
8⅛	3	Amco Indust		5	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	¼
15	4	Ameco Inc		4	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾—	⅛
21	14⅛	Am Agronom		167	14¾	15	13	13 —1⅝	
11	5⅛	A AutVnd	.20	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
11⅞	8	AmBilrlt	.60	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
9½	4⅜	A BkStra	.36t	30	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅝
22	15	ACentM	1.77e	11	18⅝	18¾	18½	18¾+	½
16¾	12	Am FinA	1.10	6	14⅝	14½	14¼	14¼—	¼
10⅞	6½	A MaizeA	.33	4	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾+	⅛
45	10½	Am Med	.12	36	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20 —	¼
27½	12½	Am Mot Inns		7	17⅞	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	
35⅞	20	AmPetr	1.05e	52	29¼	29¼	28½	28½—	¾
11	6¾	A RityTr	.63e	6	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
9¼	5	AmSat Equip		18	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
18⅝	4½	AmTech	.05p	7	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	AmpcoMl	.60	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
50¼	10¾	Amreo Corp		53	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞—	⅝
7¼	3	AndreaRa	.25	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅝	1⅞	vjAndy Gard		15	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
27⅝	14⅝	Angelica	.18	7	21¼	21¼	21	21	
3⅛	1⅜	Ango Lautro		55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
13	7¾	Ansul Co	.28r	3	8¾	8¾	8½	8½—	½
14½	2	Anthony Ind		2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
5	2	AO Indust		58	2½	2⅝	2½	2½V	
7	3	Apollo Indust		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
24¼	3¾	Applied Data		5	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
12¾	4⅛	Applied Dev		16	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
28⅛	12⅛	Aquitain Cda		13	25	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
23½	10¾	Arctic Ent		23	22⅛	22⅛	21	21 —	⅞
5⅝	2½	Argus Inc		7	3⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	
21¼	11	ArltzColeLd	C	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾—	¼
31	21	ArkLGas	1.70	47	28½	28½	27¾	27¾—	½
15⅛	6	Arrow Elect		17	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛—	⅛
18¼	11¼	Arundel		8	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
11	5	Arwood	.20p	12	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾—	⅛
19⅛	5⅞	Asamera Oil		210	15⅝	15½	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
12⅝	5	AshOil Can		15	8⅞	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
13⅞	6	ASPRO	.25	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾+	¼
22¼	13¾	AssdBaby	.60	13	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅜+	⅜
30⅞	23	AssdMl 2.5Ce		19	28¾	28⅞	28½	28½	
45½	21½	AssdProd	.40	19	26	26¼	25½	26 +	¼
7	2½	Astrex Inc		4	3	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
4¼	2	Atco Chem		8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18½	11⅛	AticoFin	.40b	4	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅜
12⅞	8⅝	AticoMig	.78e	24	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
2⅞	7⅛	Atico Mig wt		16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
27	14⅞	AtCLCo	1.20a	35	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25½—	⅝
22¼	6⅞	Atl Richf	wt	24	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
35⅝	16	Atlas M	2.05a	56	20	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
2¾	1⅛	AtlasCorp	wt	19	1½	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
35¼	15⅛	Augat	.05e	6	22½	22½	22½	22½+	¼
31¼	7½	Austral Oil		91	22⅛	22¼	21½	21½—	½
12½	4¾	Auto Bldg		7	9	9⅛	9	9	
47¾	23½	Auto Data Pr		108	40⅝	41¾	40⅝	41¼+	⅞

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27½	8½	Automat Rad		10	9½	9⅝	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
32	25¼	Auto Sw	.45e	1	28½	28½	28½	28½	
18⅞	3⅝	AVC Cp	.25p	3	5	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6½	2½	Avco Corp wt		18	3	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6	AVEMCO	.05e	19	6⅞	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
4⅞	1½	Avien Inc		14	1¾	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
31⅛	25½	Avondl	1.20b	2	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	
		B							
29¼	17¼	Bagd Cop	.40	7	21¾	21¾	21½	21½—	½
20⅝	12¼	Baker Ind	.24	9	18⅞	19	18¾	19 —	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Bald Sec	.16e	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼—	⅛
14	5⅛	Banff Oil		32	12	12	11⅞	12	
5	1¼	BangPunt wt		17	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
9¼	4	Banister Cntl		8	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
25½	13½	BankUtil	.27h	2	25	25	24¾	24¾—	¼
9	3½	Banner Indus		22	4	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
11⅝	3⅝	BarbolVc	.16p	6	5½	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
17⅛	5½	Barnes Eng		10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	½
8¼	3½	Barnwell Ind		14	7	7	6½	6½—	½
19	6⅛	BarryRG	.70t	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
25⅝	6	BarryWrt	.30	5	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
14	3¾	Bartell Med		20	5½	5½	5¼	5¼—	¼
11	4⅞	Barth Sp	.33	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
10⅛	5½	BartonBr	.38t	7	10⅝	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
13¼	4½	Bartons Cdy		24	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6⅜—	⅜
7	2⅝	Baruch Fost		15	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
11½	9⅛	Barwick ET		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	
23⅛	16⅛	Behring Corp		47	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	18½—	⅛
9⅞	4¼	Bell Electrn		25	4⅝	5	4⅝	5 +	⅜
28¾	5¾	Benrus Corp		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
20	8½	BergBrun	.24	9	11	11	10¾	11 +	⅛
49½	16	Berg B	pf1.15	9	19	19	18½	18½—	½
9¾	4⅛	Beth Cp	.91t	12	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	8⅛+	½
44⅞	6½	Beverly Ent		48	11	11	10⅝	10⅞—	⅛
27½	14⅛	BickfordS		z850	19⅝	19¾	19¾	19¾	
23⅝	16	Big Bear A	1	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
33¼	13¾	Binney S	.80	1	17	17	17	17	
7⅛	2⅛	Bloomf Bldg		7	3	3	3	3	
8⅛	3	Bluebird Inc		13	4	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
10¾	3⅞	Bohack Corp		13	16¾	17½	16¾	17½+	⅝
8¾	6	Bolt Beranek		13	7¾	8⅛	7¾	8	
10¾	3⅞	Botany Ind		5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	4⅞+	⅛
26⅞	7⅛	Bowne Co	.16	40	15⅞	17	15⅞	17 +1	⅛
26½	8	Boyl Valt	.10	17	16⅝	17¼	16½	17 +	⅝
18⅞	9	Bradfd Sp	.60	29	17⅞	17⅞	11	11¼—	
25	14½	BradCom Sy		10	17½	17¾	17½	17½—	⅝
9⅝	6⅝	Branch In	.50	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	¼
11	5	BranAirw wt		5	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	¼
11⅞	6¼	BrntAirA	.35f	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
16½	11⅝	BrascanLtd	f	162	14⅛	14¼	14	14¼+	⅜
24⅛	10¼	Braun En	.32	1	12	12	12	12 —	¼
15⅝	5	Bro Dart Ind		6	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅜
6¼	3	Brady St	.04p	7	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
8⅞	5½	BrksPerk	.20	4	8⅞	9	8¼	9 +	⅝
2⅛	1½	Brown Co wt		2	2	2	2	2	
26⅞	20	BrwnFB	.40b	12	23½	23½	23½	23½—	¼
5⅞	4⅝	BrownF pf	.40	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8¼	5½	Bruce Robert		9	7½	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅝
9¼	7⅞	BTB Corp		103	2½	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
18⅝	7⅛	BTU Eng	.28	23	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16 +	⅜
19⅝	8⅛	Buell Ind	.15r	3	9	9¼	9	9¼+	⅜
18⅞	11¾	Bundy Corp	1	15	17¼	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
12⅝	8	Burgess	.20	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
46½	19¼	Burns WJ	.60	41	26	26	25	25 —	½
4⅝	2⅛	Burr JP	.05g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
16½	5⅞	Butlr Av	.10p	17	8	8	7¾	8	
21⅞	7¼	Butles Gs Oil		44	12¼	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛
11⅞	6	Byers	.30a	2	11	11	11	11	
		C							
23⅞	7¾	Cablecom Gn		24	13⅛	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
18¼	11⅞	Caldor	.60t	11	17	17	17	17	
23⅞	10¼	Calcomp		184	28⅛	28½	26⅝	26¾—1⅜	
18½	13¼	CalHlth Care		4	14⅛	14½	14⅛	14½+	½
22⅝	15⅝	Camcolnc	.15	21	16	16¼	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
14¾	5¾	Campbl Chib		101	7½	7 13-16	7¼	7¼—3-16	
13¼	6⅞	CampbM	.30	x2	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
24⅝	2½	CdnExp G&O		26	4¾	4¾	4 9-16	4 9-16—1-16	
17	8	Cdn Homestd		73	6 11-16	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—1-16	
16¼	8	CdnHydro	.20	15	15	15	15	15 +	½
31	23½	CdnInl P	1.80	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
16	7	Cdn Javelin		44	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½—	⅜
5¼	2	Cdn Marconi		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	¼

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38¼	16	Cdn Sup Oil		6	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	
10⅝	4⅛	Canaveral	.16f	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
6¼	3⅛	Canoga Ind		29	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜—	⅜
53¾	14½	Cap Ind	.40e	25	17¼	17⅝	17	17 —	⅛
59½	4⅛	Career Acad		192	5⅞	6	5⅝	5¾	
11½	6⅝	Caressa Inc		4	9¼	9¼	9	9 —	½
115½	80	Carnatn	1.60	10	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼—	¼
16½	11¾	Caro Pipe	.80	3	14	14	14	14	
18⅞	7⅛	Carousel Fsh		8	8¼	8¼	8	8 —	⅜
8¼	3⅛	Castleton Ind		4	4½	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅛
22	6⅝	Cavitron Cp		18	8⅛	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
14½	5	Celiu Craft		7	7⅜	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
5⅛	50	CenP&L	pf 4	z25	51	51	51	51 —1	
22¼	13	CentSec	2.45e	10	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅝
27¼	16	CentryE	.60b	19	32¼	32½	31¾	31⅞	
5⅞	2	Century Geo		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅝	6⅝	Centrylnd	.24	4	8¾	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	
18½	3½	Certified Cp		2	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
15¼	6⅛	Certron Corp		7	6⅞	7	6⅝	7 +	¼
14⅛	5¼	ChadMill	.15e	4	6	6	6	6 —	⅛
31⅝	8	ChampHo	.16	147	27⅝	27¾	27¼	27⅝	
5⅞	2⅛	Charan Ind		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
13¼	8¾	Chalt Gas	.68	3	10	10	10	10	
31⅛	17⅞	Cherry Burr		5	28	28	28	28 —	⅛
23⅝	5⅞	Christian Oil		10	9	9	8¾	8¾	
9¾	2⅞	Cinerama		112	4	4⅛	4	4	
27⅞	18¼	Circle K	.40	2	22½	22⅝	22½	22½—	¼
10½	7½	CityGsFla	.50	3	7¾	7⅞	7¾	7¾+	⅜
6⅛	3	ClarkCbl	.05g	2	3½	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
2¼	7⅞	Clarkson Ind		11	12⅝	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅜
8⅝	5½	Clarostat		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
10½	3⅛	Clary Corp		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
13⅞	6	Clopay	.49t	8	6½	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
33⅛	8	CMI Corp		9	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	⅛
9⅞	2½	Coburn	.07p	28	4¼	4¼	3¾	4	
26½	9¼	Coff Met	.45e	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	½
10½	5¼	Cohen Hatfld		14	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
15¼	4⅝	CohuElec	.15	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
18½	9½	Cole Drug	.25	8	17½	17½	17½	17½	
37	6⅝	Cole Nail	.44	26	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
22⅝	11	Colecolnd	.08	2	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
37½	21¾	Coleman	.40	11	25¾	26⅛	25¾	26⅛+	½
10⅝	6½	Colon Snd	.30	20	8¼	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
23⅝	13⅞	Colwell	.36e	5	23	23⅝	23	23⅝+	½
41	6	Combustn Eq		13	15½	15½	14¾	14¾—	⅝
33	18¾	Comlnco	1.40	10	22	22½	22	22 +1	¼
7½	4⅝	Comm All	.10f	6	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
22⅞	13½	ComMdl	.60b	2	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	
16½	5¼	Comodor	.06e	14	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼—	¼
24½	19	ComPSv	1.50	9	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅝+	⅜
16⅞	7¼	Compoind	.36	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
15⅛	6	CompDes	.70	5	8⅛	8¼	8	8 —	⅜
7⅞	2¾	CompuDyne		5	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½—	¼
12	3½	Comput Eq		12	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4½—	⅛
12¾	3⅞	Comput Inv		6	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Comp Mch T		2	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
28⅝	13½	Computest		29	16¼	16¾	15⅝	15⅞—1	
75½	16¼	Comp Sciw		29	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31½—	⅛
14½	5½	Conchemco		5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
14	3⅞	ConcrdF	.10p	11	5½	5¾	5⅜	5¾+	⅛
24⅞	6¼	Condec Corp		9	15⅝	15⅝	15	15 —	¼
17	4¾	Conductron		6	10	10	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
6⅛	4¼	Connelly Con		10	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
14⅞	5⅞	Connrex	.30b	2	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	¼
14⅞	3⅞	Conroy Inc		57	5	5	4⅞	4¾—	⅞
3 5-16	1	Con Cdn Far		19 1	5-16	1 5-16	1¼	1¼—1-16	
9½	4	Con Nat Sh A		2	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
22⅝	4⅝	Con Oil Gas		51	10½	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜
19¼	6	Con Refining		3	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	¼
15⅞	7½	ConstlDes	.40	3	12½	12½	12¼	12¼—	¼
3⅝	1½	Cont Mater		20	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
7⅝	5	Contl Tel	wt	40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
14⅝	5⅝	Cook Elec	.30	15	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
10¼	4⅞	Cook Ind		2	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
9⅝	3⅝	Cooper Jrl	.25p	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
21¾	13¼	Corr Blck	.6a	11	17½	17½	17¼	17½—	⅛
11⅛	3½	Cosmodyne		4	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
15½	4⅝	Craig Corp		8	6½	6⅝	6	6½+	¼
11½	7⅞	CramerE	.45f	2	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅝—	⅛
14¼	12½	Crative Mgt		21	14	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅝
35¾	24	Creole P	2.60	30	32¾	32¾	32	32½+	⅝
7¼	4⅛	Crest Foam		2	4¾	5	4¾	5	
7⅞	3	Crestmont		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
31½	20	Cromptn	1.40	4	31⅝	31⅝	30¾	30¾—	⅝
26⅛	17	CwnCPet	.70f	2	24¼	24¼	24	24 —	½
10⅛	4⅛	Crystal Oil		19	6⅝	7	6⅝	6¾+	½

1970 High	1970 Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21¼	8	Cubic Corp		20	15	15	14½	14½—	⅝
8¾	3⅛	Curtis Maths		5	5½	5⅛	5½	5⅛+	¼
31⅝	15	Cutler A	.44	15	23	23½	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
28⅝	13	Cutler B	.44	3	21	21	21	21	
		D							
9⅞	5½	Daitch	.20e	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅛+	⅛
70½	22	Damon Corp		21	35	35	34½	34½—	⅝
10¼	5⅞	DamonCr	.40	208	7¼	7¼	6	6⅜—	1
3⅞	2¼	Daryl Indus		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅞
15	3⅝	Data Cont		7	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
35¼	15	Data Documt		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
25½	4¾	DataProd Cp		57	6¼	8½	8	8 —	⅜
16½	7	Day Mln	.15g	55	12¾	13⅝	12¾	13⅝+1	⅛
23½	9⅞	Daylin	.24	14	17⅞	17⅞	17	17 —	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Daylin wt		18	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
29¼	4½	DCA Devel		18	12	13	12½	12½—	⅜
24½	10¼	Dearborn Cp		8	19½	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	⅜
11½	4½	DeJurA	.15r	11	6¼	6⅝	6	6⅛+	¼
16¼	6	Del. Labs		19	11	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
14⅞	12⅝	Delta Cp Am		3	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½—	⅛
64½	21½	Deltona Corp		77	27⅝	27¾	26	26 —	⅛
8½	5½	Delhi Fd	.10e	17	8	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
26¾	8¾	DeroRtch Dv		1	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾—	¼
45⅝	13¼	Deseret Ph		37	25½	25½	24¾	25½—	¼
7¾	3½	DetectoS	.06p	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	
23½	8	Devon Appar		14	21½	21½	21	21⅛—	⅛
20½	10½	DHJ Indust		8	17¼	17¼	16⅝	16⅞—	⅝
124	48¾	Digitel Equip		202	67⅝	67⅞	64¾	66⅞—	½

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Oct. 26, 1970

et asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. ing marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the d—daily. w—weekly. r—regularly. i—irregularly.

AA Fund	$11.00
P.C.A.	$17.96
J.P. Fund	$12.16
BH-Fund	$4.84
L.I. Growth Fund	$7.88
exander Fund	$7.59
. Express Int'l Fd.	$7.34
n. Inc. Prop. B.&S.	$8.65
pro Fund	$10.88
chor Australian Fd.	$4.48
chor Australian Tr.	18,11d
chor Unit Trust	$10/1d
chor Unit Trust B.	8/0d
chor Wall St. Fd.	$4.09
ilo Fund S.A.	$11.30
es Fund N.V.	$25.98r
et Fund	$2.88
utronic Fund	$5.36
unicipal Exempt Fd.	15.71d
ural Trust S.A.	$10.76
orth Selection Fd.	$10.46
ish-Am. Inv. Fd.	$12.34
tream Int'l Doll. Fd.	$9.68
ntia Fund N.V.	$10.00
Gas & Energy Fd.	$12.39
Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$12.61
Secur. Growth Fd.	$6.15
Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$6.22
AS GROWTH:	
Cap. Growth Fd.	$4.30
Cap. Gr.R'l Est. Fd.	$11.02
Sec. Baham. Inv.Tr.	Bah.$6.29
ntal International	$10.31
ntal Italia S.A.	$9.28
ibico N.V. "B" sh.	$9.03
ibico/warrant "B"	$73/75
reland Offshore Fd.	$614.48
bined Invest. Fd.	$566.62
nvest.Fd.Int.A Certs	$8.35
nvest.Fd.Int.B Certs	$8.96
vest. Bond Fd. N.V.	$7.34
mby Fund S.A.	$7.55
S.O.	$48.08
ts Invest. Fund	$8.74
ts Multifund	$8.83
mond Grth.	$9.62
ntus Intert.Inv.Fd.	$10.88
ntus Offshore Trust	$8.61
or Channel Cap. Tr.	17/0 nd
or Trust Chan.	11/7d
.L.F. S.A.	$9.95
ro-American Fd.	$7.00
runion	$36.30
ne. Fund Canada	$5.74
ne. Growth Fund	$6.43
ality Int'l. Fd.	$10.58
ality Pacific Fd.	$7.65
lucem	B.F.1.226
ance Union	$10.18
CHERS INT'L	
Aus. Pac. Ext. Fd.	$18.90
I.F.M.A.	$10.00
e Art Fund Inc.	$5.43
st Amer. Dev. Fd.	$10.85
st/Fund	$10.78
INVESTORS:	
American Trust	$6.44
Int'l Min.& Petr.Fd.	$11.06
Aust.I.Ld. & Prop.Fd.	Bah.$9.40
st Liberty Fund	$17.23
st N'l City Fd.	$20.33
st Security Cap. Fd.	$76.44
ming Fund S.A.	$58.00
ming Japan Fd.	$11.29
eschler Beekar Fd.	$51.87
ziolex	B.F.2.401
eign Exchange Fd.	$10.05
vest Growth Fd. S.A.	$768.09
vest Income Fd. S.A.	B.F.117.00
mula Selection Fd.	B.F.118.26
tune Fd.	$3.31
ntier Growth Fund	$8.43
ntier Trust	$3.01
OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
Fd of Austral.($US)	$5.59
Fd Austral. Sterling	Aus.$8.97
Real Estate Fund	Aus.$8.50
uxy Fund	$5.89
news F & T NAV	$5.02
news F&TDist.Retnv.	$5.87
CO FUNDS:	
UGF, Real Estate	$7.65
US/Italia (50-50)	$5.18
owth Equity Fund	$5.58
ardianGrwth Fd.Int'l	$5.09
mbro Overseas Fd.	$7.47
ussmann Holdgs.NV	$8.641
dged Investors	$10.26
O.I.T. Hobrt	$24.34
ROUP FUNDS:	
Int. Commod. Inv.	B.F.146.65
West Aust'lian Min.	$24.30
International Bank	$10.10
FUND	$9.49
UNDS:	
The Dollar Fund	$10.12
Realstock	$10.33
Fund of New York	$2.53
Fund of Nations	$9.41
Art Corporation	$11.14
ROW	$22.37
TMENT PARTNERS:	
Am. Dynamics F.	$9.69
Neckermann Fund	D.M.22.27
Nippon Dynams.Fd.	$8.39
FUNDS:	
Commonwealth Int'l	Can.$11.23
Commonw.Leverage	Can.$2.88
OS International	Can.$4.74
Fonditalia	$10.80
Fund of Funds	$7.40*
FOF Sterling	£1.12.11
I.T.	$6.75
Investors Funds	D.M.18.88
IOS Growth Fund	$8.49*
IOS Regent Fund	$7.87
IOS Venture	Can.$5.12
IOS Venture (Int'l)	$7.43
Australian FOF	Aus.$11.83
erfinanza S.A. Trust	$10.00
erfix	$101.25
erfund S.A.	$10.16
ter Channel Cap. Tr.	$109.14
ter Fin. & Part. Fd.	D.M.35.00
T.L. INVESTORS GROUP:	
Real Est. Fd. of Am.	$11.21
Fd. of the Sev.Seas.	$10.31
IG Italy S.p.A.	Lire10,000+
t'l R'l Estate Inv. Fd.	$23.12
ternat'l Shipping Fd.	DM1,098.10
t. Whiskey Fund	$2.70

(I) Intervest. Growth. Fd. $8.05
(I) Intervest. N'l Est. Fd. $8.71
(I) Investpool Cap. Realty Cap.$10.71
(I) Island Performance Fd. 12/1%d
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fd. $9.34
(I) Japan Growth Fund $8.05
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $8.26
(d) Japan Selection Fund $29.70
(d) KB Income Fund L.F.1.727
(d) Kyoei R'l Estate Fund $55.32
(d) KYOEI FUND $8.79
(w) KleinwortBensonIntFd $8.22
(w) Kleinwort Benson Jap.Fd $8.84
(d) Lafayette Associates $26.71
(w) Lake Shore Fund $45.88
(I) Leverage Cap. Holdings $18.32
(d) MAS Inter Fund $8.52
(d) M. & G. Island Fund 14/7d
(d) Mercury Associates S.A. $12.20
(d) Midas GoldFd(1.025 oz) $39.05
(I) Multinat'l Acquisitions $9.86
(w) Mutual Fds of Am. Ltd. $18.77
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $8.12
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fd. $8.48
(I) New World R'l Estate $10.16
(I) N.A.M.P. $70.87
(I) Nippon Fund $14.27
(w) Nordfonds Fund $8.35
(w) Nor. Amer. Dev. Fund $7.70
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fund $20.27
(r) Orbit-American $5.00
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fd $13.90
PAN. AMER. MUTUAL FUNDS:
— (d) Pan Am. Growth Fd. $6.08
— (d) Pan Am. Income Fd. $2.62
— (d) Pan Am. Spec. Fd. $8.76
— (d) Real Estate Equities $10.83
(I) Par Fund $10.83
(w) Performance Group Fd $1.11
(d) Prime American Fd $10.00
(I) Property Gr. Fd. of Am. $10.11
(w) Pyramid (CMC) $17.27
(d) Rebco $24.04
(d) Rebco II $28.40
(d) Reno Fund L.F.2.217
(I) Resort Fund $10.67
(w) Roosevelt Fund $10.87
SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund $11.54
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $12.83
— (d) Global Fund $6.28
— (d) Cosmopolitan Fund $8.28
(I) Security Grwth. Fd. $11.72
(d) Selective Am. B'ly Fd. $10.37
(d) Selective Capital Fund. $7.97
(I) SHPF $4.35
SHARE MANAGEMENT:
— (d) Share Int'l Fd. $9.88
— (d) Share Realty Fund $10.42
— (w) Shareholders Excpl. $8.38
— (d) Enterprise Fd. $5.65
— (d) Harbor Fund $7.17
(I) Shipowners Fd. (The) $1,004.20
S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (w) Boston Int. Secur. $9.06
— (d) Chase Selection Fd. $9.69
— (d) Crosbow Fund B.F.7.00
— (d) Int'l Technology Fd $11.33
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd. $5.32
(d) SoGeMar Capital Fund L.F.1.690
(I) S. African Int'l Fund Bah.$7.7618
(w) Stanhope Transat Fd. $11.83
(w) Stand. & Poor Int. Fd. $129.64
(I) S.&P. Dollar Fund $5.89
(w) S.&P.Hambros&Co.Ltd $4.90
(w) S.&P. Jardine Jap. Fd. $9.53
(I) S.&P. Monit. Co. Ltd. $3.70
(w) S.&P. Sterling Fund $4.90
(I) Super Amer. Risk Capital $18.22
SWISS BANK CORPORATION.
SWISS CREDIT BANK:
— (d) Europa-Valor S.F.155.00
— (d) Intervalor S.F.98.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. S.F.230.50
(w) Target Offshore 14/9d
(I) Terrafund Limited $5.08
(I) The Commodity Fund $7.03
(d) The U.S. Fund N.V. $4.04
(w) Tokyo Capital Holdings N.V. $10.32
(I) Tokyo Valor $10.17
(I) T.N.R.S. $129.50
(w) Transpacific Fund $8.88
(I) Tyndall Bermuda Fd. 22/8d
(I) Tyndall Inter Fd. 19/8d
(I) Tyndall Overseas Fd. 6/1.17
UNION BANK SWITZ:
— (d) Amca U.S. sh. S.F.63.50
— (d) Bond Invest S.F.104.50
— (d) Cortes Int. Bid S.F.108.50
— (d) Fonsa, Sw. sh. Bid S.F.104.50
— (d) Globinvest Bid S.F.88.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest. Bid S.F.95.00
— (d) Safit & Afsah. Bid S.F.338.50
— (d) Sima S.F. Bid S.F.136.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantifonds D.M.31.19
— (d) Europafonds D.M.46.61
— (d) Unifonds D.M.28.82
— (d) Unirenta D.M.48.17
(I) U.N.I.T. $310.14
(r) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $4.62
USI GROUP:
— (w) United Growth Fd. $1.40
— (w) Un. Inc. & Gr. Fd. $10.25
— (w) UKI Venture Fund $7.69
— (w) Euro-Am.P'lEst.Fd. $10.00
— (w) Fund of Nations $12.34
— (w) The Lion Plan $1.11
(w) U.S. Income Properties $8.97
(w) U.S. Land Fund $5.19
(d) U.S. Trust Inv. Fund $10.55
(w) Univers. Bk. Stock Fd. $16.53
(d) Univ. Bond Select B.F.101.00
(d) Victory Fund S.A. $10.42
(d) Washington Associates. $26.16
(w) Western Growth Fd. $8.85
(w) West. Hedge Fd. Cl. A. $2,761.19
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd. $647.80
(w) World Insur. Stock Fd. $14.45
(w) World R'l Est.Stock Fd. $14.61
(w) Worldwide Securities $37.55
(w) Worldwide Special $2,771.87
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund $10.49
(w) Zodiac Fund $7.41
D.M.—Deutsche Marks; *—Ex-dividend; +—New; N.A.—Not available; B.F.—Belgian francs; L.F.—Luxembourg francs; S.F.—Swiss francs; +—Offer price; a—Asked.
**Gramco has announced that for the time being no new sales nor redemptions of present holdings will be accepted for either of the funds listed.

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1970 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
10¼	4½	Kisny pfC .65	30	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ½
34½	12½	Kirby Ind .36	123	31¾	32	30½	30½	— ¾
13½	6	Kit Mfg Co	7	10	10¼	10	10¼	
11¼	3½	Kleer Vu	7	7	7	6¾	7	
22½	9¾	Kliklok .50	7	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
19½	9½	KnottHotl .60	4	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
31⅞	12⅛	Kollmorgn .40	6	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	
26½	8⅞	Kyser Ind .40	5	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
		L						
6⅞	3⅜	LaBarge Inc	2	3¾	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
27¼	7⅛	Lafay Radio	52	17	17⅞	17	17¼	+ ⅜
11¼	5	Lalgion	3	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
4⅝	2⅜	Lake Shore	308	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
40	12¾	LaMatur .36	2	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Langley Cp	7	2⅞	3⅜	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
17¾	7⅛	LaPoint .20a	9	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	— ¼
14⅞	6½	LaSalle Dtch	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
17	9	LeaRonal .20i	10	14	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
11⅞	5⅛	Leader Inf	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
15⅞	3⅞	Lees Dala wt	206	6½	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	6	Lee Natl	21	8¼	9	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅜
20¼	10	Leh Press .36	7	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
34½	10½	Leisure Tech	15	15¾	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
36	16⅛	LernerSt .60a	6	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ½
22¾	7½	LernerStr wt	13	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ¼
21⅛	13¾	LesHeFa .40b	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
19⅞	3	Levin Town	72	5⅜	6	5½	6	+ ¼
60½	36⅞	Levitz Furn	11	59½	59¾	58¾	58¾	— ½
12⅛	4	Lib Fab .30f	6	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ½
13½	5½	Liberty Leas	19	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6¾	— ¼
14⅞	7	LilliAm 1.64f	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
15	5⅛	Lily Lynn A	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	2¼	Ling TVpt wt	29	3⅞	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
8½	3⅜	Lockwod Kis	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
4	2	Lodgesh .40e	11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
20	8	Loehman .32	2	12¾	12¾	12	12	— ½
18⅞	5⅜	Loews Th wt	105	12	12	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅜	Logistics Ind.	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
39	14	Long Wlft .20	136	26	26¾	26	26½	+2½
22½	14⅞	LaGasSv 1.06	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
18⅞	7	LTV Aero .80	18	8⅜	9	8⅜	9	+ ¼
7⅞	2	LTV Aero wt	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2¾	LTVElec .07e	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	LTV Ling Alt	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2¾	1	LTV Ling wt	2	1½	1½	1½	1½	
7⅞	4⅛	LTVLin pf.80	6	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	
6½	2½	Lynch Corp	33	4	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅜
		M						
4⅞	2½	Macold Ind	2	3	3	3	3	
8⅜	2⅜	Macrod Chat	15	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6½	3½	Magna Oil	77	5⅜	5⅞	5	5⅛	— ⅛
17½	15	Me PbSv 1.16	2	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
7⅜	2¾	Mallory Ran	13	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
27⅞	14⅛	MamMrt .28b	4	24½	24½	24½	24½	
25½	7⅞	Magnr Data	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
14⅛	5⅜	Mangel St .30	3	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	8¼	Mangurian	21	14⅜	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
18⅞	10	Manuf TR .56	16	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
13⅜	8⅜	Marindus .60	9	9⅛	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
9½	4⅛	Marlene .05p	2	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ½
38	23½	MarleyCo .40	8	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅞
47¼	14	Marshall Ind	75	26½	27⅞	26¼	26⅞	— ⅜
16¼	8½	MaskSon .40	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	15½	Mattels Rech	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
37½	9	MaxtrDr .20	5	10½	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
9⅜	3½	McCrory wt	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	3½	McCror wt n		24	5⅛	5⅛	5	+ ⅛
36½	16⅛	McCulO 1.12f	715	35	35¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅜
22⅜	12	McDonoh .30	34	23¼	23½	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
19⅜	12½	Means FW 1	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
15½	7	Medallist .36p	9	12⅛	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
7½	3⅞	MedcoJuly A	1	3	3	3	3	— ½
31⅛	24⅞	MedicGen .52	4	30½	30½	30½	30½	
19⅞	10	MEM Co .72	9	13	13	13	13	
22⅛	8¼	Menasco .41f	113	20⅜	21¼	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
24⅜	13½	Merle N .20e	3	17½	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
3 15-16	1 9-16	Merrill Isl	56	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+1-16
11¼	6¾	MichCam .20	6	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9½	3½	Mich Genl	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Mich Sug .10	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
28	9⅜	Microwave	6	16½	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
17⅜	8	Midl Co .60	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
14¾	9¼	MidMig 1.24e	18	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
17¼	9½	MidwFinl .32	15	16	16½	16	16½	+ ½
40½	15	Milgo Elect	225	33⅞	34¼	31¾	32½	—1½
7⅜	5	MilirWohl .30	1	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
20	9	MilOnyx .54f	2	11	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
43⅜	14½	Milton Roy	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
30½	24	Mirro Al 1.80	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	
28⅛	12⅜	MoBeet Pkrs	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
9⅜	3⅞	MoKanTex ct	4	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6½	— ⅜
14¾	4	Mite Corp	43	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5	
21¼	7	Mobile Home	80	13⅛	14⅛	13⅛	13¾	+1¼
19	14¼	MobilOil wt	22	17¾	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
6½	3⅜	Mohawk Airl	17	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	
7⅜ 3	1-16	Molybd Can	22 4	13-16		5⅛ 4	13-16	
9⅛	4¼	Moog Inc	4	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ¼
18⅜	7½	Morse El Pd	11	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
12	7	MortonSh .22	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	MottsSMk .16	7	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
15⅛	5¼	Mouldings	7	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
20⅞	8¼	Mov Star .50	3	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	7¾	MPB Cp .30	7	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
9⅞	4⅜	MPO Video	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
17¼	8½	MultiAm .50t	4	13¼	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Murer Co	9	3	3⅛	3	3	
12⅛	7	MWA Co .40	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+1¼
		N						
9½	3½	Napco Ind	5	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
10	3⅜	Narda Micro	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	
5⅜	2⅛	Nat Ballas H	256	2	2¼	2	2¼	— ⅛
12⅜	3½	Nat Gen wt	22	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅜
6½	2⅜	Nat Gen wt n	108	3¼	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
15⅛	3⅜	Nat Hlth Ent	23	5	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
4	1½	Nat Ind wt	42	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ¼
19	8¼N	Realty .80	17	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
27	25⅜	N Semicondt	17	26½	26½	25½	25½	— ½
34½	5	Nat Systems	20	12	12	11½	11½	— ½
4⅜	2⅛	NBO Ind	41	3¼	3½	3	3	— ⅜
13½	7	Needhm .10p	5	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
16	2⅞	Nestle Ia .07p	6	3¾	3¾	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
18⅞	4½	N. Eng Nuclr	13	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	NH. Ball .30p	2	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Newlands Mn	72	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	3⅜	NewPark Mn	74	5⅜	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ½
69	35	New Proc 1	8	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
42⅜	14½	NYTimes .60a	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
11⅜	2	NiagFrS .07p	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
16	3	NMS Indust	1	5	5	5	5	
17⅛	9	Nor? So Ry	3	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
23⅜	8½	Norlsk .28f	14	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
27¼	14⅛	N AMfg 1.79e	x29	23	23	22½	22½	
7½	3⅜	Nor Am Roy	14	5⅞	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
36⅜	14½	No Am Sug 1	19	23⅞	24½	23⅜	24½	+ ½
8¼	4	Nor Cdn Oils	32	6	6 3-16	6	6	—1-16
8⅛	3½	Noeast Airlin	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
8¼	3¼	Nowst Ind wt	19	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
19⅜	7¼	Nova Cp .40p	3	8	8	8	8	+ ¼
4½	2⅛	Nuclear Am	64	3⅛	3½	3	3⅛	+ ¼
28⅞	12½	Nuclear Data	4	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ½
13⅜	3⅜	Nytronics	22	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
		O						
38⅜	14	Offshore Co	2	20	20	20	20	— ¼
49	26¾	Ohio Brass 2	13	28⅜	28¾	28¼	28¾	
28½	11⅞	OKC Corp .80	83	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+1⅛
4⅜	1¼	Okonite wt	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅛	4	Old Town	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	10⅜	Olin Ind	3	15⅞	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
116	97	Ookley 12.53e	x200	103⅛	103⅛	103	103	— ¼
9⅛	3⅜	Originals .30	10	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
4⅜	2	Ormand Ind	11	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
9⅜	6	OSullivan .50	7	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
5⅜	2½	Oxford Elec	24	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
28⅜	6⅜	OxfdFst 1.07f	12	9⅜	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
5⅜	3	Ozark Airline	10	4½	4⅜	4½	4½	
		P						
13⅜	5⅜	P&A Indust	40	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ½
4⅜	2⅛	P&F Indust	18	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2¼	Pac Cst Prop	7	2⅞	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
22	19	PGE 4pf 1.50	8	19½	19½	19¼	19½	
19⅜	14¼	PGE pf 1.37	1	17½	17½	17½	17½	
17	14⅜	PG rdpf 1.25	1	15½	15½	15½	15½	
16⅛	13⅜	PG 4.50pf.12	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
15	13	PG 4.36pf.09	2	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
26½	12½	Pac Hold .60	24	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14¾	
31⅛	14	P Hold pf1.20	8	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
5⅜	2⅛	Pac Indus	6	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
63	51	Pac Lt pf4.50	280	53½	54¼	53¼	54¼	+ ⅛
58	50¾	Pac Lt pf4.40	220	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¾
60	48½	Pac Lt pf4.36	220	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	—1¾
15⅞	13¾	PacNwT 1.04	11	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	
22¼	13	PacSLoan .36	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	4⅜	PacSwAir wt	15	9⅜	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ½
23	6⅜	PalCp A .16p	6	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅜
39½	27½	Pamida Inc	28	35⅜	36	35¾	35¾	
8½	3⅜	Pantepec .20f	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
12¼	4⅛	Parmnt Pkg	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	8⅛	Park Ele .47f	10	13½	13½	13	13	— ½
11⅞	4	Parklan Has	1	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14	6½	Parkway Dis	9	10⅛	10⅛	9¾	10	
26⅜	11⅛	Parsons RM	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
45¾	12½	Parvin Dohr	33	26⅜	27	26¼	26¼	— ¼
21⅜	6⅜	Pat PPap .36	4	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
9¼	4⅞	PaloCon .10e	80	9⅛	9⅜	9	9¼	+1
26⅛	9	Peab Gal .47f	21	20¼	21	20¼	20¼	— ¼
18¾	7⅛	cPeel Elder	5	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	8¼	Penn Eng .60	6	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
12	9½	Penn RE .80	9	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
8⅜	5	PenobSh .40e	x1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	2¼	Penroc El	24	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
31¼	14½	Pep Boys .96	2	24⅞	25	24⅞

PEANUTS

B.C.

L'IL ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

MISS PEACH

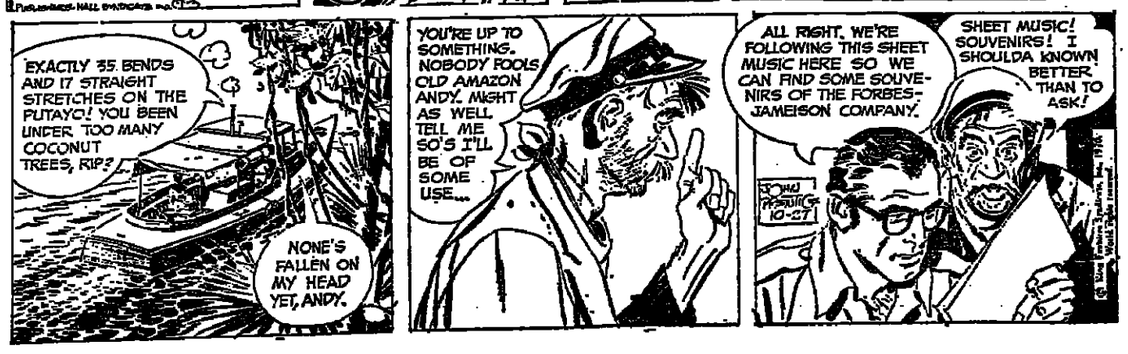
BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Several varieties of transfer bids, designed to place the trump length in the dummy so that the opening lead will come up to ten-ace positions in the closed hand, are in use in tournament play in this country.

Some European experts go even further. In the Monaco System, devised by the French expert Pierre Ghestem, even such normal bids as two diamonds in response to one no-trump are transfers, promising the next-higher suit and making the opener the declarer whenever possible.

Partnerships can sometimes achieve a transfer effect by the logic of the situation, without any artificial conventions being involved.

On the diagramed example, North's opening of three no-trump was the "gambling" variety, promising a long solid minor suit and not much else.

Few leading players nowadays use the traditional three no-trump bid showing an enormous balanced holding, for when such hands occur they can better be bid by starting with a strong artificial two-club bid.

Opinions vary about the degree of outside strength that a player is likely to have for a gambling three no-trump. Some play that two side-suits should be stopped, and some that no stoppers are required at all. In this case North-South had agreed that the three no-trump bidder should have an outside king.

With this information at her disposal, South was able to make a spectacular bid: six diamonds. She could visualize that the only loser would be the first spade trick. If her partner produced the club king, the slam would be a near certainty. If he held the spade king, there would be a fine chance of developing the heart suit.

West led the spade ace, which was the only lead that could prevent South from making all 13 tricks. A spade was continued, for want of anything better, and after winning with the king in dummy, South held her breath while drawing trumps.

The 3-2 division made her happy, and she played hearts. The ruff of the third round of hearts established the suit, making the club finesse unnecessary. The slam was made, which was a triumph for the incidental transfer bid.

NORTH (D)
♠ K5
♡ J7
◇ AKQ9862
♣ 62

WEST
♠ A10872
♡ Q105
◇ J74
♣ K5

EAST
♠ J9643
♡ 4
◇ 105
♣ J9874

SOUTH
♠ Q
♡ AK98632
◇ 3
♣ AQ103

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

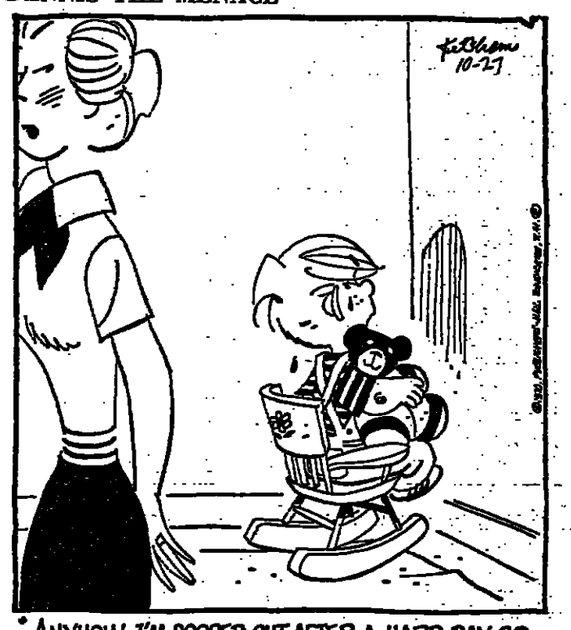
North	East	South	West
3 N.T.	Pass	6 ◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	M	B	L	E	■	L	A	R	■	I	M	P	S	■
S	I	L	A	S	■	I	S	E	E	■	N	O	L	O
H	E	A	D	S	T	R	E	A	M	■	H	I	E	R
E	N	C	■	A	H	E	A	D	■	C	A	R	A	T
■	■	■	K	A	Y	E	■	■	W	A	L	L	E	T	S
O	A	H	U	■	A	H	E	A	D	O	F	■	■	■	■
S	P	E	N	T	■	E	R	I	E	S	■	H	E	R	■
L	O	A	T	H	■	A	N	T	■	E	L	E	M	I	■
O	D	D	■	E	D	D	I	E	■	T	E	A	M	S	■
■	■	■	H	O	O	T	E	R	S	■	A	D	A	X	■
I	N	F	E	R	N	O	■	■	E	A	R	P	■	■	■
R	E	L	A	Y	■	F	O	U	R	S	■	I	D	E	■
E	G	A	D	■	H	O	R	S	E	S	H	E	A	D	■
N	E	M	O	■	A	O	N	E	■	T	A	C	N	A	■
E	V	E	N	■	S	T	E	S	■	S	T	E	A	M	■

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and ROG LEE

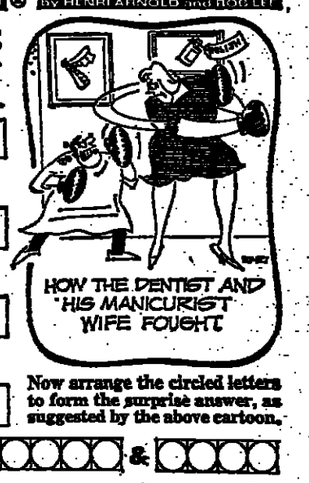
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HORAB

UNYTT

PLARIL

ROQUIL



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: _____ & _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CARGO EMPTY AVENUE MYSTIC

Answer: *What they said about the pretty lady cabdriver*—YOU "AUTO METER"

BOOKS

HOPE AGAINST HOPE
A Memoir

By Nadezhda Mandelstam. Translated from the Russian by Max Hayward. With an introduction by Clarence Brown. Illustrated. 431 pp. Atheneum. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT is nearly impossible for a non-Russian-speaking audience to understand the true artistic stature of the poet Osip Mandelstam (1891-1938?). Certainly, his credentials are excellent. He and Anna Akhmatova were the leading practitioners of the so-called Acmeist school, those admirable members of the poets guild (founded in 1912 at the height of the "silver age" of Russian literature), who devoted themselves to the purification and clarification of poetic language. His fame had spread throughout Russia by the time he reached his 20s. Today his small body of work is as vital as ever, even without the benefit of publication. Perhaps most impressive of all is that he was arrested during the Stalinist terror—ostensibly for writing verse uncomplimentary to the leader ("His cockroach whiskers leer, And his boot tops gleam, And every killing is a treat, For the broad-chested Ossete.")

Nadezhda Mandelstam (whose given name means "hope" in Russian, hence the title) has survived all this and decided at last to record what she has witnessed, whatever the consequences. In a tough old woman's tongue, spare, matter-of-fact, unadorned by figures of speech, she rambles back and forth through the past and brings an age to life.

She remembers most searingly her husband's two arrests—the first in 1934, followed by three years of exile—the second in 1937, shortly after their return to Moscow, followed by detention and death. Two memoirs stand like twin mountain peaks in her narrative. Everything else she writes about—her life with M. (as she refers to him), his writing habits, his tastes, their many literary friends, her comments on Russian history, her shrewd social observations, her final optimism—circles these two peaks.

Her mood is never harsh or bitter, but always muted by irony, resignation, and her complete lack of self-pity. At one point she expresses the hope that the daughter of the man who successfully schemed to steal the Mandelstams' Moscow apartment will read her pages—but that is her closest approach to vindictiveness.

Yet the unspeakable horror of what she and her husband experienced comes through and it is all the more pronounced by her refusal to overplay it, or even to play it. It will, of course, be argued by many that the hallmark of this memoir, the reason for reading it, is the cold light it sheds on Russia under Stalin. And on the incidents manifesting that horror—the famous telephone call from Stalin to Pasternak assuring the writer that all would be well with Mandelstam; the cruel interrogations in Lubianka prison, the psychotic disorders experienced by almost every one who survived them, the corrosion of ethics, and the details of Mandelstam's death.

The horror is undeni overwhelming, almost purga Reading "Hope Against H one begins to wonder what r any of us have to be hap what meaning further life hold—after good people suffered so. "Why do you you ought to be happy?" delstam would ask his wi question quivers on every of this book and frees us t derstand Mandelstam's cendent gaiety.

But something else through, besides the horror, begins with the very idea a man could be persecuted for the writing of a poem grows with the wonder that same poem, along with m of Mandelstam's other wo still alive and spoken in Ru today, that his manuscripts still circulated and copied and memorized. It glow nally in an eyewitness des tion that was brought to dezhda many years later, o husband shortly before death, sitting in a candlelit tic in the Kolya prison c at Vladivostok, reciting poems to an appreciative of criminals who offered shelter in return. What of country is it that loves tortures its artists so? great, how terrible, how ferent?

Familiar thoughts and fe ings, I know. Cliches, almo But "Hope Against Hope" bri them flickering to life o more.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is book reviewer for The N York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This analysis is based on obtained from more than 125 stores in 44 communities o United States. The figures right-hand column do not sarily represent consecutiv pearances.

This Week		Last Week
	FICTION	
1	Love Story, Segal	
2	The Crystal Cave, Stewart	
3	Islands in the Stream, Hemingway	
4	Great Lion of God, Caldwell	
5	God is an Englishman, Deiderfield	
6	The Child from the Sea, Goudge	
7	The Secret Woman, Holt	
8	Rich Man, Poor Man, Shaw	
9	The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles	
10	Calico Palace, Bristow	1
	GENERAL	
1	The Sensuous Woman, J.	
2	Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Sex, Reuben	
3	Inside the Third Reich, Speer	
4	Zelda, Milford	
5	Future Shock, Toffler	
6	Body Language, Fast	
7	Ball Four, Bouton and Shecter	
8	The Wall Street Jungle, Ney	
9	Sexual Politics, Millett	
10	Papillon, Charrière	10

CROSSWORD

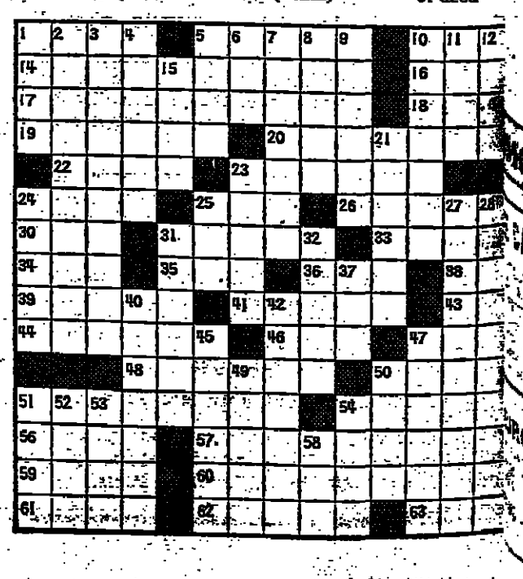
By Will W

ACROSS

1 Book reviewer of a sort: Abbr.
5 Boatmen's river
10 Bator's partner
14 Specialty of Brockton, Mass.
16 Timber wolf
17 Ford or Kefauver
18 Ages ago
19 Burr or brogue
20 —— personae
22 Sewing and others
23 "The Joys of Yiddish" author
24 Theodore White subj.
25 Kind of bridge
26 Undermines
30 Poetic contraction
31 Wherewithal
33 Proceeding
34 Oil-well equipment
35 Without a mate
36 G.I.'s garb
38 Technical study: Abbr.
39 N. Y. Jet runner
41 Bowler's despair
43 Longfellow's contemporary
44 Early ascetic
46 Swoboda
47 —— ex machina
48 Quinnat and sockeye
50 Trite stuff
51 Journalist's milieu
54 Diet's cousin
56 Words of understanding
57 Boardwalk stroller
59 —— out of it
60 Price fixers of a sort
61 That girl's
62 Ebbets Field name
63 Existence, in philosophy

DOWN

1 Movie canine
2 Harness parts
3 Doorkeepers, in France
4 Beliefs
5 Very spacious
6 Endorsements
7 Sprawl
8 Growls
9 Consanguineous
10 Vladimir Ilyich —— (Lenin)
11 Boodle
12 Hillside she
13 Certain vot
15 With 53 Do clothing
21 Most paltry
23 Burma and others
24 Intrinsicall
25 Held the re
27 Posse's pre
28 Unexpected meetings
29 Hogs' hous
31 Hungarian playwright
32 Lawgiver
37 Sound of tr
40 Suez Canal
42 Do public relations w
45 Juliet, for
47 Give
49 Wayne Ly
50 Meal for C
51 Birthplace Constantin
52 Old slave
53 See 15 Do
54 Dotted wit stars, in he
55 Gaelic
58 Prefix for or deed



هكذا من الأصل

3½ Years Later

And in This Corner...

By Dave Anderson

ANTA, Oct. 26 (NYT).—an exile of 3 1/2 years, Muhad Ali, sports' most consial showman, returns to tonight against Jerry Quarthe world's invisible heavytitle.

nd Quarry have each avoidtitle issue, but the bout is ded significantly for 15 the championship distance. e the emergence of Joe as the recognized titlemost of the boxing public nsiders Ali as the champion e his exile resulted from his led draft-refusal conviction.

also known as Cassius Clay, ely still considers himself the of the title that he won in

e day they take my title in ng, where I won it," he was "then I'd say the next man champ. But not until."

has been established as a 5 betting favorite to prevent y from being that "next" pion.

after 3 1/3 years, Ali's retention of his skills is the X factor. In compiling an unbeaten record of 29 victories, with 23 knockouts, he displayed unprecedented agility and punching speed for a heavyweight. But with his reverse psychology, he has hinted that the layoff has tarnished his spectacular skills.

Stronger Man

"I'm stronger now that I'm older," he contends. "I don't have to move so much. I can wear him down with man-to-man strength before I take him."

To long-time students of Ali, that statement is translated to mean that he has established an excuse if his agility vanishes. In his workouts, the only obvious evidence of his layoff is a thin roll of fat across his midsection. In repose, he squeezes it and glowers, annoyed at its persistence in remaining.

But the 28-year-old Ali, at 213 1/2 pounds to the 25-year-old Quarry's 197 1/2, also is typically defiant.

"My timing's supposed to be off," Ali says, "and my legs are supposed to give out. But we'll see after the fight. I thrive on pressure."

Quarry contends that the longer the fight lasts, the more Ali will be confronted by physical and mental pressure.

"As the fight goes on," Quarry says, "his physical problems will increase, I don't care what he says. And mentally, he'll be wondering, 'Can I take a chance this round, am I going to have enough left in the next round?' By comparison, I'm prepared to fight the fight of my life in order to beat him."

To Pressure Ali

Quarry, with losses to Frazier and Jimmy Ellis in title bouts, intends to pressure Ali with aggressiveness.

"I'm not going to knock him out early," Quarry said, "but by contrast, he won't do that to me either. I can take him out with one punch if I hit him on the chin. Or if I can hurt him, I'll follow up."

Because boxing matches are a rarity in Atlanta, the officials have been imported for the occasion.

The referee is Tony Perez, who handled the Frazier-Ellis title bout in New York earlier this year. The judges are Billy Graham, a welterweight challenger two decades ago but inexperienced as an official, and Lew Eskin, the editor of Boxing Illustrated magazine.

New York Scoring

The bout will be scored on New York's round-by-round system. The three-knockdown rule has been waived, but the mandatory eight-count will be in effect.

More than 200 closed-circuit TV locations, including 20 in the New York area, will show the bout in the United States and Canada. Satellites will beam it live to Australia, Thailand, Korea, Japan, Puerto Rico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela.

The live gate at the 5,000-seat municipal auditorium has been scaled to produce $250,000 for a sellout. Ringside tickets are priced at $100 each.

Ali has been guaranteed $300,000 against 42 1/2 percent of the total income, with Quarry assured $150,000 against 22 1/2 percent. Depending on the success of the closed-circuit TV, the financial projections for the gladiators have been set at a potential of $1 million for Ali, $500,000 for Quarry.

United Press International.

THE WEIGHT IS OVER—Muhammad Ali looks at scale as it registers 213 1/2, the second highest in his boxing career, during yesterday's weigh-in. His opponent, Jerry Quarry, hit 197 1/2. Ali was speechless throughout the short weigh-in ceremony at an Atlanta hotel.

he Former Champion, Muhammad (Clay) Ali

ATLANTA, Oct. 26 (NYT).—Jerry Quarry's mother was introed to Muhammad Ali several days ago, and as the middle-d, henna-haired woman smiled tentatively up through the es of the training ring, Ali boomed: "You can't be Jerry's ma, you too young to be a grandmother. I don't believe it."

She was led away, quivering slightly, a brand new Ali fan as ely as her daughter-in-law, who was told several weeks ago: rry's wife? My oh my. You are pretty. Don't know how Jerry's na train and stay away from you."

The Quarrys, a large California clan of pretty women with on candy hairdos and sturdy, good-looking men with leather rt coats and greased pompadours, tend to regard Ali's charm flattering and his celebrity as a pool of bright light they had n fortunate enough to share, however briefly. The Quarrys, o dress up to attend Ali's workouts in a shabby arena, seem realize that Jerry is merely a character inserted for conflict d plot development in a story with only one possible hero, d only one possible ending.

As a black cab driver drawn into a discussion comparing Ali's d Quarry's boxing styles said yesterday: "Oh, man, you can't serious. How can you conceive him losing? Can you really ceive him losing? You think he came all this way for three rs to lose? Be serious."

Being serious, it does seem inconceivable for Ali to lose his t fight since March 22, 1967, when he knocked out Zora Folley the seventh round in New York. First, there is no good reason believe that time has significantly blunted his talents. Second, arry does not have the skill to beat him. And third, destiny st always be served, and destiny demands a Frazier-Ali match-with an all-time purse.

Ali Always in Condition

Those who are trying to sell the notion (along with more ets) that Ali has been away too long to return successfully ntain that his physical condition may not allow him to p moving and dodging for more than a few rounds, and that long layoff has damaged his reaction time.

Actually, Ali has never been too far out of condition, running ularly and working out in gyms a few times a week throughout exile. He does not smoke or drink, and he has an almost rcissistic interest in his body. He put on some beefy weight, going into the 240's, but took it off quickly. His waist appears as nder as it was for Folley, but the flesh around it is no longer firm and taut. But that is the difference between being 25 d almost 29. His legs appear slightly slimmer than they were 1967, his chest and shoulders more fully developed: but a comrative "tale of the tape" states that the only change is a one d one-quarter inch increase in the size of his biceps.

Can Take a Punch

His greatest ability has always been his speed, and even if that s diminished, he is probably fast enough to make mistakes ainst Quarry and recover. He still leans away from punches, tead of bobbing and weaving. He claims that the leaner never es sight of his opponent, while the bobber has his head down. he proved against George Chuvalo, he can take a heavy punch. l three years older and stronger, he can probably take anything rry can land, as long as it doesn't land solidly on the jaw.

In a rather sad little speech yesterday, Quarry said that after "dismal" fight against Jimmy Ellis, in which he tried to outbox xer and failed, he "had to prove I was a man in the ring . . . d to show those people who called me a dog." And so he tried utslug a slugger, Joe Frazier, and failed. It is hard to have fidence in a fighter who admits to his own lack of confidence, "has to prove I shouldn't be classified as a loser."

Quarry is no "dog," a coward who panics and folds up after a d punch. But he may be what oldtimers would call "a game ter," a fighter who takes his punishment, who keeps his feet bleeds after some hard punches, but loses his competitive Quarry has never won any of his truly important fights, and of course, has never lost at all.

Quarry is a counter-puncher, a quick handed reactor who is at his best when he must chase after an opponent and be a eful aggressor. Ali, with his longer reach, should jab Quarry "I don't care what he says," said Quarry, "he can't stop from hitting him sometime."

'Will' 1st, 'Skill' 2d

Cus D'Amato, boxing's technical philosopher ("the great Gus," Ali), manager of the "late Floyd Patterson," has always ntained that "will" is more important than "skill" in a efight. Along with other observers here, D'Amato must admit Ali's will, fueled by controversy, oppression, the hopes and ms of many ("he exemplifies some of the best things in our ntry," said the actor James Whitmore, a gym visitor yesterday, "is a dignified, strong, self-convicted human being") and the pect of Frazier for all the marbles, has to be more powerful Quarry's will.

The only basis for predicting a Quarry victory is in the cyclical ry of history. Ali keeps marveling that the opening of the e "The Great White Hope" should be coincidental with his m. The film is an adaptation of a play based on Jack Johnson's n after an exile from the ring in the early part of the 20th ry. Johnson lost his title in the fight some historians are inced he dumped in return for an end to his persecution.

Ickx Wins Mexican Prix, 2d in Standings

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26 (UPI).—Jackie Ickx of Belgium led all the way to win the Mexican Grand Prix yesterday, the last of the Formula One circuit this year, to finish second in the world driving championship.

Jochen Rindt of Austria had accumulated 45 points before he was killed at Monza, Italy, last month and is the first posthumous champion.

Ickx's victory at the Ricardo Rodriguez Autodrome in Mexico City gave him 40 points.

Ickx won his second race of the day when he leaped out of his car after crossing the finish line and dashed into the pit area to beat a mob of about 5,000 people who inexplicably had gained access to the track when the race ended.

Crowd control was a problem throughout the day. The start of the Formula One race was delayed for 90 minutes while police tried to clear about 30,000 of the record 110,000 crowd from the grass area next to the track.

The Ferraris made a clean sweep of the race when Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland came in second, about 16 seconds behind Ickx.

Third was Denis Hulme of New Zealand in a McLaren-Ford, who won the Mexican event last year, and fourth was his countryman Chris Amon, in an STP-March-Ford.

In fifth place was Jean-Pierre Beltoise of France in a Matra-Simca while Mexican Pedro Rodriguez finished sixth in a BRM. They were the only six drivers who were not lapped by Ickx.

Ten drivers would have finished the race but the mob on the track made the customary last laps impossible for those who were more than a lap behind.

The chief casualty of the lack of crowd control was Scotland's Jackie Stewart, a pre-race favorite.

Stewart, during the one and a half hour delay before the race, was the leader of a rebellion by drivers who claimed the track was too dangerous.

Stewart started off in the number two position and held it for 13 laps. On the 14th lap he made a pit stop to have his steering wheel tightened, but he was back in the race quickly, one lap behind Ickx and gaining distance.

But on the 34th lap Stewart hit what he said was a "large black Alsatian dog."

"I had to slow down," Stewart said. "If I hadn't slowed down when I hit that dog, I would have killed a minimum of 400 people who had no right to be there."

Stewart said he was still convinced that the race should not have been held. He was so disgusted after dropping out with the front end of his car damaged by the dog that he went straight to his dressing room and didn't watch the rest of the race.

Ickx, interviewed behind the iron bars of his repair pit, said that control of the huge crowd "was horrible."

Ickx said he had to swerve "several times" around people who had darted onto the track as he roared past.

"Something will have to be done about this next year," he said.

Ickx said he was not certain he was going to win the race "until I crossed the finish line in first place."

The throng seeking to congratulate Ickx and other drivers after the race made the awards ceremony with flowers and kisses impossible. Ickx remained locked in his pit.

Another casualty, although not of the crowd, was three-time world champion Jack Brabham of Australia, who was driving a Brabham-Ford of his own design.

Brabham, driving the last race of his 23-year career, was running well and had moved up from seventh to third place by the 52d lap, but on the 63d he and his car stayed on the backstretch with mechanical trouble and he wasn't towed into his pit until a half hour after the race had ended.

FINAL DRIVER STANDINGS

1. Jochen Rindt*, Austria, Lotus-Ford, 45 points; 2. Jackie Ickx, Belgium, Ferrari, 40; 3. Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland, Ferrari, 33; 4. Denis Hulme, New Zealand, McLaren-Ford, 27; 5. Jackie Stewart, Scotland, Tyrrell-Ford, 25; 6. Jack Brabham, Australia, Brabham-Ford, 23; 7. Pedro Rodriguez, Mexico, BRM, 22; 8. Chris Amon, New Zealand, STP-March-Ford, 23; 9. Jean-Pierre Beltoise, France, Matra-Simca, 16; 10. Emerson Fittipaldi, Brazil, Lotus-Ford, 12; 11. Rolf Stommelen, West Germany, Brabham-Ford, 10; 12. Henri Pescarolo, France, Matra-Simca, 8; 13. Graham Hill, England, Lotus-Ford, 7; 14. Bruce McLaren*, New Zealand, McLaren-Ford, 6; 15. Mario Andretti, United States, March-Ford, 4; 16. Reine Wisell, Sweden, Lotus-Ford, 4; 17. John Surtees, England, Surtees-Ford, 3; 18. Ignacio Giunti, Italy, Ferrari, 3; 19. Jackie Oliver, England, BRM, 2; 20. John Miles, England, Lotus-Ford 2; 21. Johnny Servoz-Gavin, France, March-Ford, 2; 22. François Cevert, France, March-Ford, 1; 23. Peter Gethin, England, McLaren-Ford, 1; 24. Dan Gurney, United States, McLaren-Ford, 1; 25. Derek Bell, England, Surtees-Ford, 1.

*Posthumous.

Cavaliers Lose 7th Straight

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 26 (AP).—Wilt Chamberlain's 24 points and 25 rebounds led Los Angeles to a 123-96 victory over Cleveland last night.

The Lakers extended the Cavaliers' season-opening losing streak to seven.

The Lakers, now 3-3, roared to a 12-0 lead. With Chamberlain and Keith Erickson scoring, they held a 32-24 lead after the first quarter. They expanded it to 61-39 in the second quarter on the shooting of Jerry West and held a 64-49 halftime advantage over the Cavaliers.

Bucks 126, Supersonics 107

Lew Alcindor scored 37 points to lead Milwaukee to a 126-107 victory over Seattle, who must go without center Bob Rule this season. Rule tore an achilles tendon Friday night against Portland. He had been averaging 32.9 points per game this season.

Suns 117, Chargers 98

Paced by the trio of Clem Haskins, Paul Silas and Dick Van Arsdale, Phoenix pulled away in the fourth quarter to defeat San Diego, 117-98.

Bulls 131, Trail Blazers 116

Bob Love scored 30 points as the Chicago Bulls downed the expansion Portland Trail Blazers, 131-116.

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
New York	5	2	.714	—
Philadelphia	5	2	.714	—
Boston	3	4	.429	2
Buffalo	1	3	.250	2 1/2
Central Division				
Baltimore	4	2	.667	—
Atlanta	1	3	.250	2
Cincinnati	0	5	.000	3 1/2
Cleveland	0	7	.000	4 1/2
Midwest Division				
Detroit	7	0	1.000	—
Milwaukee	3	1	.500	2 1/2
Chicago	3	2	.600	3
Phoenix	3	3	.500	3 1/2
Pacific Division				
Seattle	3	2	.600	—
San Diego	4	4	.500	1/2
San Francisco	3	3	.500	1/2
Los Angeles	3	3	.500	1/2
Portland	2	4	.333	1 1/2

NBA Results

Phoenix 117, San Diego 98 (Haskins 24, Silas 21; Hayes 29, Murphy 29).

Los Angeles 123, Cleveland 96 (Chamberlain 24, Goodrich 20, West 20; Johnson 17, McLemore 18, Smith 16).

Chicago 131, Portland 116 (Love 30, Baum 20; Petrie 26, Adelman 17, Ellis 17, McKenzie 17).

Milwaukee 126, Seattle 107 (Alcindor 37, Dandridge 24; Synder 24, D. Smith 20).

Still Triumphs in Kaiser Golf

NAPA, Calif., Oct. 26 (AP).—Ken Still snapped a season-long slump to win the $150,000 Kaiser International golf tournament yesterday.

Still, a 35-year-old bachelor, had to defeat Lee Trevino and Bert Yancey on the first extra hole of a sudden-death playoff.

He had gone into the 36-hole finale—forced when Friday's play was rained out—with a two-stroke lead. He took a 71 in the morning round and Trevino closed to within a strike.

And in the afternoon, Still lost, regained, then lost the lead again with three-putt bogeys on the 15th and 16th holes. That put him one stroke back of Trevino and Yancey, already in the clubhouse with 278s.

He came to the 18th, a par five, needing a birdie to tie. Still chipped to eight feet and dropped the putt to force the three-way playoff.

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
East Division						
New York	5	1	1	11	20	10
Montreal	5	2	1	11	22	14
Boston	5	0	1	11	33	18
Vancouver	2	5	3	6	20	31
Buffalo	2	5	1	5	10	23
Detroit	2	5	1	5	22	27
Toronto	1	5	0	2	16	22
West Division						
Chicago	5	1	2	12	27	15
St. Louis	3	2	3	9	20	18
Philadelphia	4	3	1	9	20	18
Los Angeles	4	1	0	8	21	13
Minnesota	3	3	0	6	13	13
Pittsburgh	1	3	3	5	10	13
California	0	6	2	2	12	30

Sunday's Results

Vancouver 1, Pittsburgh 1 (Maki; Hextall).

Boston 4, Philadelphia 3 (Greene, Esposito, Bucyk, McKenzie; Nolet, Clarke, LaCroix).

Montreal 3, Detroit 3 (F. Mahovlich, Cournoyer 2; Howe, F. Mahovlich, Bergman).

California 2, New York 2 (Croteau, Hampson; L. Brown, Ratelle).

Chicago 4, Buffalo 0 (Mikita, Nesterenko, Pinder, Stapleton).

ABA Results

Sunday's Results

New York 115, Pittsburgh 98 (Dove 30, Melchionni, 29; Cawley 25, Lewis 14, Thompson 14).

Denver 122, Indiana 116 (Beck 31, Cannon 29; Lewis 29, Netolicky, Daniels 28).

Browns-Bengals Shown on Film

National Football League action this week in Paris, Rome and Tel Aviv, and other European cities will have the Cincinnati Bengals playing the Browns in Cleveland.

Game time in Paris at the Cinéma Le Triomphe is 12:15 p.m. Wednesday. In Rome, the NFL game of the week, as presented by TWA and American Express, is shown at the Hotel Shangri La Corsetti today at 1 p.m. and the Savoy Hotel Friday at 1 p.m. In Tel Aviv, it's the Sheraton Hotel Wednesday at 8:30 p.m.

Pugh Tackles Dawson 4 Times

Cowboys Overwhelm Chiefs

By William N. Wallace

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 26 (NYT).—The Dallas Cowboys, all but interred by their fans after losing 54-13 to Minnesota last Sunday, came back to life yesterday and beat the champions, the Kansas City Chiefs, 27-16.

The Cowboys accomplished the upset on two big offensive plays and an outstanding defensive performance by Jethro Pugh. Duane Thomas, the rookie fullback, ran 47 yards for a touchdown on a trap play up the middle and Craig Morton dumped a little pass out to Bob Hayes, who sprinted to the Chiefs' end zone to complete an 89-yard scoring play.

Those plays, big ones that the Cowboys had been missing all season, resulted in 14 points in the third quarter. Throughout the game, Pugh, the big defensive tackle, harassed and brought to earth Len Dawson, the Chiefs' quarterback, who had a rough afternoon. He even heard boos from some of the short-memoried Chiefs' fans in the capacity crowd of 51,158.

Dawson was tackled four times by Pugh while attempting to pass. The renowned Kansas City offensive line seldom allows anyone to touch the 35-year-old quarterback. But Pugh, a quiet man who nurses an ulcer condition, put Lenny to earth all four times.

"Their offense is so complicated it is a little hard to tell who is blocking on you," explained Pugh. "I just try to follow the ball and go to the quarterback."

Hank Stram, the Chiefs' coach, said he wasn't sure why Pugh "penetrated so well." He summed up the game this way: "They made the big plays and we didn't. And penalties hurt us."

Four holding penalties helped to slow down the Chiefs' offense.

"It's going to be a tough year right to the end," said Stram after he heard that the Oakland Raiders, who play here next Sunday, won again. The Chiefs find themselves in the unaccustomed position of third place in the Western Division of the American Conference, behind Denver and Oakland.

Furthermore, the Chiefs lost their valuable one-eyed tight end, Freddy Arbanas, who twisted a knee and was replaced by Billy Cannon.

"That sure was a big one," said Tex Schramm, the Cowboys president, to coach Tom Landry. The Cardinals' loss to the Giants put Dallas back in a first-place tie in the Eastern Division of the National Conference.

Raiders 31, Steelers 14

Rookie tight end Ray Chester pulled in three touchdown passes, two from George Blanda, to vault Oakland to a 31-14 home victory over Pittsburgh.

Chester, No. 1 draft choice from Morgan State, opened the scoring on a 37-yard pass from Daryle Lamonica and then caught two more scoring passes from the 43-year-old Blanda after Lamonica had left the game with a minor back injury.

Lamonica strained his lower back on an incomplete pass and left the game late in the first quarter. After Pittsburgh tied it, 7-7, Blanda put the contest out of reach with a sharp second-quarter performance for a 24-7 lead at intermission.

Hewritt Dixon, enjoying his second straight 100-plus rushing effort, rumbled for 106 yards to aid the Oakland offense. Pittsburgh's rookie quarterback Terry Bradshaw was thrown for several losses and intercepted four times.

Blanda completed 7 of 12 pass attempts for 148 yards while Bradshaw managed only 12 completions in 27 attempts.

Chargers 31, Oilers 31

Quarterback Marty Domres lofted an 80-yard touchdown pass to Lance Alworth with 3:46 left in the game to cap a 17-point rally to give the Chargers a 31-31 tie with Houston in San Diego.

Domres relieved starting quarterback John Hadl late in the third period with the Chargers trailing, 31-14, and led the comeback. The Chargers now are 1-3-2 and their American Conference rivals are 2-3-1.

A 45-yard field goal by San Diego's Mike Mercer preceded Domres's touchdown pass to Alworth.

49ers 19, Broncos 14

Bruce Gossett booted a 25-yard field goal, his third of four in the game, midway through the third period to boost San Francisco to a 19-14 victory at home over the Denver Broncos.

Trailing 14-6 at the half, the 49ers scored their only touchdown on the fifth play of the third period when John Brodie hit rookie John Isenbarger with a 61-yard bomb.

NFL Standings

	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
AMERICAN CONFERENCE — Eastern Division						
Baltimore	5	1	0	.833	134	109
Miami	4	2	0	.667	107	98
Buffalo	2	4	0	.333	78	137
New York Jets	1	5	0	.167	117	145
Boston	1	5	0	.167	67	125
Central Division						
Cleveland	4	2	0	.667	159	130
Houston	2	3	1	.400	103	102
Pittsburgh	2	4	0	.333	71	94
Cincinnati	1	5	0	.167	93	156
Western Division						
Denver	4	2	0	.667	128	100
Oakland	3	2	1	.600	161	136
Kansas City	3	3	0	.500	133	133
San Diego	1	3	2	.250	123	140
NATIONAL CONFERENCE — Eastern Division						
St. Louis	4	2	0	.667	136	130
Dallas	4	2	0	.667	105	107
Washington	3	3	0	.500	138	118
N.Y. Giants	3	3	0	.500	117	106
Philadelphia	0	6	0	.000	104	165
Central Division						
Detroit	5	1	0	.833	173	82
Minnesota	4	1	0	.800	141	78
Green Bay	4	2	0	.667	113	142
Chicago	2	4	0	.333	75	120
Western Division						
Los Angeles	4	1	0	.800	127	64
San Francisco	4	1	1	.800	139	109
Atlanta	3	3	0	.500	101	101
New Orleans	1	4	1	.200	68	126

Sunday's Results

Buffalo 10, New York Jets 6.
Washington 20, Cincinnati 0.
Cleveland 23, Miami 0.
San Diego 31, Houston 31.
Atlanta 32, New Orleans 14.
New York Giants 28, St. Louis 17.
Oakland 31, Pittsburgh 14.
Baltimore 27, Boston 3.
Detroit 16, Chicago 10
San Francisco 19, Denver 14.
Green Bay 30, Philadelphia 17.
Dallas 27, Kansas City 16.

Monday's Game

Los Angeles at Minnesota.

Sunday's Games

San Diego at Cleveland.
Houston at St. Louis.
Washington at Denver.
Oakland at Kansas City.
Miami at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Boston.
NY Giants at NY Jets.
Chicago at Atlanta.
Minnesota at Detroit.
Green Bay at San Francisco.
Minnesota at Detroit.
Los Angeles at New Orleans.
Philadelphia at Dallas.

Next Monday's Game

Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

Mass Haircuts and Failures Highlight College Football

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (NYT).—If football is a microcosm of life, as some philosophers suggest, the country must be overshifting its defenses to the right, or blitzing administrators from the blind side. How else can one assess these unusual events in last week's college football program?

Three days after Stanford issued an elaborate four-page flyer on Jim Plunkett, "Heisman Trophy nominee," Plunkett failed to throw a touchdown pass for the first time in 18 games. Three field goals by Steve Horowitz, however, carried the once-beaten Indians to victory over the University of California, Los Angeles, 9-7, and within striking distance of a Rose Bowl berth.

Walt Kichefski, a hastily appointed interim coach at Miami (Fla.), ordered haircuts for all his players to strengthen "squad unity, discipline and dedication," against Pittsburgh. But Pittsburgh, which has undergone its share of shearings on the football field in recent years, won, 28-17, for its fifth straight victory.

While rumors persisted that Frank Kush of Arizona State would replace Duffy Daugherty as head coach at Michigan State, the Spartans crushed Iowa, 37-0. "What's the hurry?" Daugherty said smugly afterward.

Southern Mississippi became kings for a day. With visions of their victory over Ole Miss, dancing in their heads, the Southerners were drubbed, 51-15, by Mississippi State.

Auburn and Southern California, which had achieved high national rankings with their ability for "the big play," failed in the rain on crucial fourth-quarter situations at the one-yard line in losses to Louisiana State (17-9) and Oregon (10-7). Southern Cal did not complete a pass until the fourth quarter.

Having deserted Tennessee for Florida at the beginning of the year, Doug Dickey learned what Thomas Wolfe chronicled about the South: "You Can't Go Home Again." Greeted by catcalls, boos and a catchy battle song written by the president of the First National Bank in Loudon, Tenn., Dickey's Florida team was thrashed, 37-7, in Knoxville.

After losing its first five games, Ohio Wesleyan finally won, 35-22, from Wabash. Unfortunately, students at the Ohio school had been dismissed the day before for a two-week recess for elections.

Columbia continued a resurgence with its third victory in five games, 30-14, over Rutgers. Not since 1963 had a Lion team won more than two games in an entire season.

Texas, Nebraska, Air Force and Michigan also won handily and preserved their top ten identities. And through an emotional scene that belied the final score, Arkansas beat Wichita State, 62-0, in State's first game since the Oct. 2 air disaster that took the lives of 30 persons, including 13 players.

"It was a strange feeling, going out on the field," said John Roheisel, the Wichita captain, who hobbled on a crutch to midfield for the pregame coin toss. "I wish I was out there playing. But I guess I should be glad to be alive. Just after that plane crashed, I didn't think I would ever see another football game."

Illinois Rehires Coach as Team Talks Boycott

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 26 (NYT).—After the University of Illinois football team had repeated its threat to boycott practice today, the athletic board yesterday backed down and reinstated Jim Valek as coach for the four remaining games of the season.

Gene Vance, the athletic director, announced the decision after a telephone poll of the board, which had voted to dismiss Valek following three disastrous seasons.

Earlier, he had met with the team in the dressing room at Memorial Stadium. Afterward, Doug Dieken, co-captain, said: "We confirmed what we said yesterday. If Valek is not here tomorrow, the University of Illinois will not have a football team. It was the unanimous decision of the team."

Valek had announced Saturday, before the team's 48-29 defeat by Ohio State, that the board would replace him with one of the members of his eight-man staff as interim coach. After the game the players held a private meeting and announced their intention to strike if Valek was not retained.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Where's Martha?

WASHINGTON. — All Washington is talking about Martha Mitchell. It isn't a question of what she's going to say, as there are no surprises in *that* anymore.

Buchwald

The big question that everyone is wondering about is, "Where is she going to make her next telephone call from?" As everyone knows, Mrs. Mitchell is always calling the press at some unearthly hour in the night, but she doesn't want her husband John to hear what she's saying.

A month ago, it was revealed she was making her calls from the bathroom. Last week, when she called a UPI reporter, she said she was speaking from the balcony of her Watergate apartment. *No one* knows where Martha Mitchell's next call is coming from. Perhaps I can speculate.

"Hello, is this the United Press? This is Martha Mitchell . . . I'm calling from my shoe closet and I have to speak fast because my heels are killing me . . . I just thought you'd like to know what I think of that turncoat, John Lindsay . . . I think he should be hung by his fingernails . . . Yes, and that goes for Charles Goodell . . . Ouch! I just sat on a shoe tree . . . Oh yes, and they should both be crucified and be thrown out of the Republican party . . . Listen, I have to go now . . . A hat box just fell on me and I think I woke up John. Toodle-oo."

Three days later:

In a whisper. "Hello . . . Life magazine . . . This is Martha Mitchell . . . I'd like to blast Senator Gore . . . can you put me in touch with someone who would be interested? . . . Thank you . . . Hello. Hello. This is Martha . . . No, I can't speak louder. I'm calling from under the bed . . . John doesn't know I had an extension put in under here . . . He tore out the one I had in the bathroom . . . It's a tight squeeze under here . . . I just want to say that Senator Gore is despicable and I hope the voters of Tennessee see that he never comes back to Washington . . . Wait a minute, I think I heard John turn over . . . It's all right now . . . Gore is a terrible man and . . ."

A week later:

"Hello operator, get me the Arkansas Gazette . . . This is Martha Mitchell . . . no, I'm speaking as loud as I can . . . we're having a party here and I'm talking from the chandelier . . . that's right . . . The chandelier . . . of course it's safe . . . the telephone company would not have put a line in up here if it weren't . . . I would like to talk to you about that rat, William Fulbright . . . What have you people done about him lately? How can you allow that ghastly man to stay in the Senate? He makes me sick . . . Oh-oh, the chandelier is starting to swing . . . Oh dear, it's rocking . . . I better call you back . . . Oww!"

A week later:

"Hello, give me Mike Wallace at CBS . . . Mike, this is Martha . . . What do you mean you're getting an echo? . . . Oh, I know why . . . I'm speaking in the dumbwaiter at the Watergate . . . Well, it's not very funny, Mike . . . It's uncomfortable as hell. But John found all my other extensions and I have to call from *somewhere* . . . Mike, what I called about is I thought you might want to do a program blasting the Supreme Court . . . Wait a minute, Mike . . . someone on the third floor is ringing for the dumbwaiter . . .

"Oh my God, Mike, I'm stuck . . . I can't get out . . . I'm going down . . . Oh dear, I'm not certain the extension cord is long enough . . . Mike, listen, if we get cut off, I think you should do an exposé of that awful man, William Douglas . . . Now someone on the sixth floor is ringing for the dumbwaiter . . . I don't know how I'm going to get back to my apartment . . . Mike, call my cook on the other line and ask her to ring for the dumbwaiter so I can get back to my own apartment, but tell her, for heaven's sakes, not to tell John where I am."

$77,500 for $1

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 (UPI). —An unidentified Chicago collector has bought an 1804 silver dollar for $77,500—believed to be the highest price ever paid for a coin at a public auction.

MARY BLUME

Starring Steve McQueen and 25 Fast Cars

LE MANS, France.—They're all looking for a formula for successful films these days. One Hollywood producer recently published a list which ended with the words ". . .and anything with Steve McQueen."

"Thank you," Steve McQueen says politely when the list is mentioned. "But I'd have a different answer. I'd say that the picture that will be successful will be an honest picture." Honesty to him means accuracy, and he is trying to be honest with his current film, "The 24 Hours of Le Mans," by shooting it with *real racing cars and drivers on the site* of the annual French race. "Fifteen years ago, we would have been doing it on a back lot of a studio."

Honesty has proved immensely complicated and costly. Initial filming began at last summer's Le Mans race (not only were 30,000 spectacular feet of film shot but the camera car, a Porsche 908 with special camera mounts, came in eighth). While the camera is undercranked in many racing scenes to make a car seem to be going faster, for this film the racing has been filmed at speed thanks to on-the-spot innovations developed by McQueen and company.

The cast includes 25 racing cars (a $45,000 Ferrari 512 was destroyed in an accident or "shunt"), the crew includes a man expert at creating the effect of spattered bugs, the noise and the speed (over 200 mph on the Mulsanne straight) are fearful. "I don't think a picture like this will ever be done again," says Steve McQueen.

One of the few big stars left, Steve McQueen combines the stalwartness of the prewar greats with the unease and aloneness that have been mandatory since Marlon Brando arrived. He seems so modern that few people notice that he plays that most unmodern creature, a good man.

"There's something about my shaggy dog eyes that makes people think I'm good. I'm not all that good, I don't even like it," he says. "People who are oblique I can relate to. The goody-goody gumdrops scare me to death."

Not only is he the star but he is also doing his own driving (the other actors are doubled by professional racing *drivers) and his Solar Productions is* producing "The 24 Hours of Le Mans" with Cinema Center. "I'm wearing three hats, sometimes I bump into myself," he says.

Mr. McQueen is sitting in his trailer waiting to be called for rehearsal. He wears a flameproof driving suit over flameproof long underwear. Grime, scraped knuckles and sweat (actually Evian water) have been applied and he is drinking instant coffee. A box of Mother's Oatmeal Cookies (59 cents a box) is within reach. His eyes are very blue, his eyeballs very white and he is nice: affable, talkative (in fact he talks right through the rehearsal with the *result that director Lee Katzin gives up* and announces a lunch break), gentle in manner, and a good deal less simple than he would like to seem.

Steve McQueen
...grandmother in audience.

"There aren't very many places in the world where I'd want to show my vulnerability," he says. "Most of the things *I do have an element of fear in them*— I take my fears for a ride."

As an actor he feels he lacks flexibility —"I'm pretty much myself most of the time, and I've accepted that"—and he recently turned down a script by a director he is dying to work with because *"it dealt with a sport I know nothing* about."

In his last picture, "The Reivers," he broke with type and wasn't happy with himself. "It dealt with our country in the 19th century, the innocent era when people said hello in the street and there was grass everywhere. I'm certainly sympathetic to that and I like Faulkner, but it was a comedy part and I've never had much confidence in myself in comedy. After the life of the party goes, I'll crack a joke and maybe get a laugh, but that's about it."

As a racing driver Steve McQueen was good enough to drive at Sebring last spring with a cast on his broken left foot. He was first in prototype and second overall. He is also good enough not to be overly beguiled by his performance: "Let's face it, the reason I came in second at Sebring is that everyone dropped out."

He is at heart a solitary man, and like many solitary men he is crazy about machines. "I even love washing machines," he says. Not surprisingly, he is most interested in the technical side of his work:

"I drive off to some small town to see my films. What pleases me is to sit in the back row and hear the audience laugh and feel the vibrations. I don't enjoy watching myself in a film but I do enjoy watching technique and structure pay off."

Actors have little to do with film technique and structure, so Steve McQueen became a film-maker with Solar Productions, which has produced his last four films. He has no immediate directing ambitions because he doubts he could direct and act and he is realistic enough to know that Solar's chief asset is actor Steve McQueen.

"The 24 Hours of Le Mans" is dedicated to the dignity of the racing driver. "Some of these men are dealing with the unknown. That gives a man greatness," McQueen says. "I'm making it so my grandmother in Montana, who knows nothing about cars, will understand."

There will be spectacular shunts but McQueen didn't want to show death: "It seemed so obvious. The danger is there—people wouldn't do it if it weren't." A problem has been Cinema Center's wish to beef up the dramatic side of the script. McQueen argued that racing itself provides the drama. "I have to think of my grandmother in Montana," he said. (It must at this point be noted that he has no grandmother in Montana—she is *just his image for the average viewer.*)

The script problem was solved by compromise. Now that he has responsibility as a company head, Steve McQueen says he is a much more reasonable man.

When the picture is finished, he says he'll "get on my motorcycle with a great pouch on the handlebars *full of my wife's* things and we'll disappear for three or four weeks. I don't want to see another inch of film."

After Steve McQueen reached the top he faced the problem that sounds banal but that has destroyed many actors: he wondered who he was. "As people wrote about me, I'd say if they were bright enough to see that, then that's what it is about me. I started being a caricature. I got too big for my britches, I was on a big ego trip.

"Now I want to live as I want, take the time to live a bit, and by that I don't mean discotheques. I want to see something of the world, not just movie sets.

"When I became a success I stopped living. I liked to watch people. Now they're watching me."

United Press International

At 70, Willie "The Actor" Sutton is no longer robbi banks, serving time (half his life has been spent in ja or escaping from prison. But he is still acting—and is still in the banking business, although not in same end. He is working for the New Britain Ba and Trust Co. of Connecticut promoting a pla credit card (pictured above) on television commercia

PEOPLE: *Some Sex Symbols Are Less Equal*

"A girl hired as a sex symbol is most unlikely to have the protection of federal anti-discrimination laws if her proportions get out of line," a government attorney explained here. The issue arose when Greta St. Cross and three other former "Bunnies" charged the New York Playboy Club with sex discrimination for firing them because they had lost their "bunny image."

Mrs. Barbara Schlei, attorney for the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, said occupational qualifications can be imposed by employers hiring anybody from a lingerie salesgirl to a model of men's clothing, and anti-discrimination laws just don't apply in such cases.

The New York girls complained to the EEOC that male bartenders are retained even though the men may have acquired a few "stretch marks" on their bodies, but the girls are fired.

Stretch marks, or striae, are lines left on the body after the skin has been stretched by loss of weight or pregnancy.

The New York case is pending and Mrs. Schlei her observations do not specifically to that case, in general. She said the Bu problem emphasizes the lim tion on the anti-discrimina laws.

* * *

The first child of Mr. Mrs. Tim Marshman of Ri side, Calif., was born on lawn of Parkview Hospital. parents were walking rap across the grass when it came apparent that the year-old wife was in deliv Marshman rushed in and tained a nurse, who assi Attendants said both the mo and the son were in fine dition.

* * *

Dr. Angelo Zampolla of Pietro d'Alige was so joyed Sunday at the of his first son after daughters that he offere stand free drinks for a for the whole village of se hundred. The bar bill ran million lire ($3,200).

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